

BIOGRAPHIES
OF
Homœopathic Physicians

Collected, and arranged in twenty years and
now given in the present Form,

TO THE
Library of Hahnemann Medical College
OF PHILADELPHIA

BY
Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

For Many Years its Librarian

These books are not to be taken from the Library Reading Room, and are to be kept under lock and key. Excerpts may be made from them by any responsible person.

It is hoped that they may never be mutilated by literary vandals.

They represent much labor, but it has been a labor of love.

PHILADELPHIA,

1916.

GEARY, J FITZGIBBON

GEARY.—J. Fitzgibbon Geary, M. D., died at Oakland, Cal., on October 3, 1883. The Doctor was an eminent physician, a caustic writer, and obtained deserved prominence.
Am. Hom. Obs V. 20. p 383.

Name in full

John Fitzgibbon Geary

P. O. Address in full

No. 632 Howard Street San Francisco Cal.

Graduate (~~as~~ *Licentiate*) of

Homoeopathic College of Pennsylvania 1855.

OBITUARY.—JOHN F. GEARY, M.D.

On the evening of October 3d, 1883, Dr. John F. Geary, of Oakland, Cal., died suddenly of disease of the heart. The following notice of the deceased is from the *Oakland Daily Evening Tribune*, of October 4th:

"The report circulated last evening of the death of Dr. J. F. Geary, a prominent physician of this city, was a great shock to the community, many of whom had seen him on Broadway, half an hour previous to his death. Though suffering for some time past from a derangement of the heart, he has attended to his office practice with his usual regularity, and was at his consulting rooms until half-past four, when he left in the street-car for his residence, where he found patients awaiting him. He seated himself to converse and almost immediately began gasping for breath, and expired in a few moments. Dr. Geary was born in Ireland, in 1814, and educated in England. In 1852 he went to Philadelphia, where he graduated at the Homoeopathic Medical College. In 1862 he came to San Francisco, where he for many years commanded a large and lucrative practice. Four years ago, intending to retire, he established himself in his beautiful home, at Marathon Park, near Temescal, but the habits of a lifetime could not be set aside, and he again resumed his practice, and died, as was his wish, attending to the suffering. Dr. Geary leaves a wife and two children, a daughter (Mrs. W. G. Pearne, of Oakland), and a son who resides at Merced. Besides these, his only relatives in America, he leaves a host of sorrowing friends. His ready wit, combined with a memory so accurate that he was able to carry a library of English poets in his brain and his quick promptings of chivalric courtesy, which marked the fine old English gentleman of the last generation, and above all, his ardent impulses and generosity, which made him champion a friend's cause as his own, endeared him to all whose good fortune it was to know him well."

Hahn Mo Nov 1883

GEDDES, ANNIE LOWE

ANNIE LOWE GEDDES, M. D.

1904

Dr. Geddes was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, June 4, 1855; after leaving school she engaged in commercial pursuits for several years, then, after careful preparation, graduated from the New York College and Hospital for Women in 1890; she located in West Somerville, Mass., where she remained six months; from there she went to Dr. Kent's Hospital, in Philadelphia, for nine months; then to New York City for a year. She then settled in Glen Ridge, N. J., where she built up a good practice, but becoming dissatisfied with her location, she removed to Montclair, N. J., where she practiced until her fatal sickness; she died in July, 1903.

Dr. Geddes is said to have been a woman of strong character, of impressive presence, a good homœopathist and a brilliant operator, who would have made her mark as a gynæcologist if she had lived. She joined the Institute in 1895.

Am Inst Hom

1904

G E E, R O D M A N
S T O D D A R D.

of Racine, Wis. was born in Toronto, Can. Oct. 2, 1822. His father was English by descent, and his mother Scotch--from the family of the Bruces. His father who was a mechanic actively engaged in the business of his calling, found but little time to devote to the education of his children, who were, consequently, left very much to their own re-

sources. Having a passionate love for books, the subject of this sketch devoted his leisure moments to self culture. In his seventeenth year he began teaching school during the winter, and pursuing a course of studies as best he could, preparatory to a professional course. His progress was retarded greatly by domestic circumstances over which he had no control. In his twenty-second year, he came to the United States, and with a view to preparing himself for the ministry, attended "Albion College," Michigan. Abandoning his plans in reference to the ministry, he entered upon mercantile life, but continued his studies with a view to the practice of medicine. In 1853, he located in Detroit, thoroughly allopathic in his sentiments, and bitterly opposed to homœopathy, which he considered false in theory, and dangerous in practice. The illness of his wife, and the utter failure of allopathy to accomplish anything for her benefit, led him to waver in his faith in the system. Five physicians were helpless to afford relief. When the last hope had fled, she asked for homœopathic counsel, and Drs. Thayer, Drake, and Ellis were

called. Their ministry was successful, and her life was saved to her family and friends. During the two years next succeeding, he continued in mercantile pursuits, devoting his leisure time to study. Meanwhile, cholera and dysentery had two years of fearful havoc, and death had a rich harvest among the patients of allopathy. Homœopathy, on the other hand, saved a large percentage of those who submitted to its treatment. Unable longer to resist his convictions that a field of usefulness had opened before him in the new system, he began the study of medicine with fresh zeal. Old theories gave place to new views, and fixed laws and principles of cure, and he found in the study a degree of satisfaction which he had hardly dared to anticipate.

In 1857, he left Detroit to take the field for lectures upon homœopathy, aiming to teach it in all its simple grandeur and beauty, as opposed to the unsatisfactoriness and uncertainty of allopathy. He thus became in-

involved in many debates, and in controversy through the press. Since his public life commenced, he has delivered *twenty-five hundred* lectures upon the relative merits of the two systems; has published *thirty thousand* pamphlets—in all about *half a million* pages—for free distribution. His zeal in the cause has been restricted only by enfeebled health, and crippled finances. He has made converts by thousands, to homœopathy, and has been the means of changing the practice of numerous allopathic physicians. He has made thousands of warm friends, and as many bitter enemies. He is now deeply interested in the cure of chronic diseases, and, the better to develop his plans, has opened a homœopathic institute with all the modern improvements. He uses Turkish baths, electro-thermal, alcoholic and sulphur, and other medical baths; besides electrical treatment, and treatment with the Equalizer and Life Invigorator, and his success has been proportionate with his comprehensive and beneficent plans. The honorary degree of M. D., was conferred upon him by the Cleveland Homœopathic College.

Surgeon and Gynaecologist.



Main Office Cor. 15th and Harney Streets.

Office Hours in Omaha, From 10 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m.

Branch * Office, * 2608 * N * Street,
South Omaha.

OFFICE HOURS, From 4 to 10 P. M.



Homœopathist.



CHRONIC DISEASES AND DISEASES OF CHILDREN A SPECIALTY.

Office 2608 N Street,
South Omaha, - Nebraska.

OFFICE OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

South Omaha, Nebraska, May 11, 1889

J. L. Bradford M.D.
Philadelphia

Dear Dr.

I am in receipt of your
favor of Apr 17/89. The reason for so long a delay
is, that it did not reach its destination until the
9 inst.

I cannot furnish you with copies of my
numerous publications, for they have all been published
in a cheap form designed for free circulation -
and for the good of the great principles involved
in our School.

I append a list of my publications -

1. The reasons why I became a Homœopathist,
1865.
2. Allopathy Versus Homœopathy, Published 1869
3. The Question Uncovered, "Why not?" an appeal
to the professions for Social Reform 1869

Surgeon and Gynaecologist.



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South Omaha, Nebraska, 188

- 1 "The Turkish Bath," its homœopathicity to disease.
- 2 Two Systems Compared published 1870 206 pages
- 3 Answer to Prof. Parker of the University of Michigan
upon the principles of medicine 1871 112 pages
- 4 "Allopathy" weigh in a balance found wanting
- 5 "Allopathic Counsel," a Barlesque, founded on
facts - difficulty in naming the child. (disease)
before the remedy could be given - ~~for the remedy~~
- 6 Out of darkness into light or how I became
a Swedenborgian or new church man -
Feb 1856
- 7 The greatest unknown man that ever lived, or
the career of Swedenborg begun upon
the christian world. 1874
- 8 "The Peewee," 1877
- 9 Misrepresentation of Rev. Mr. Menden Hall 1877
against the writings of Swedenborg. Shown to be
wilfully or ignorantly made. 1877
- 10 The Rising Stars of the Nineteenth Century
Homœopathy, and the New Church, 1881

GEE, RODMAN STODDARD

South Omaha 5/17-1889

J. L. Bradford M D

Philadelphia

Penna -

My Dear Dr

Prepina duties must
pardon my excuse for not answering
your favour of May 9, 1889 -

You doubtless will
find a megar field of literature
in heretofore publications for the first
25 years of the history of our own
School. But since 1860. the early
Seed Sown has taken rest in a production
of it. untill now, the heretofore
Libra can be pointed to with pride
by the students of that school
your is truly a "labour of love"

m. l. cur-

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48 pages

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by Geo. F.

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as many of your predecessors have been.

I shall be glad to welcome the "Heretics"
of Homeopathy as soon as they appear.

My pamphlets were
published as near as I can remember
at the following times and places—

by

1 How I became a homeopathist.

Published at Delaware River

1869. Pages 36.

2 Homeopathy vs Allopathy published
in Delaware River 1869— 40 pages—

3 The Two Systems Compared
Delaware River 306 pages

4 A Plea for Fractal Life: The question
Why not? fully & completely answered—

3

5

The Turkish Bath or heat cure -
showing its homoeopathicity
to disease.

Published at Leeburg Iowa 48 pages
published 1872-

6

The Percussor, or a view into
the future 30 pages. Leeburg Ia.

7

Homopathy weighed in a balance
and found wanting

8

Answer to Professor Palmer's
lectures to the students of the
University of Michigan upon the
Homoeopathic Doctrines including the
criticism and mathematical calculation
Dr Harker and other venerable
mathematicians of the Democratic State

FREE LECTURE!

Dr. R. S. Gee,
Of South Omaha, Neb.,
Will address the people of

This evening, at _____

at _____ p. m.

SUBJECT:

"The Demands of Science."

"There needs no Ghost my Lord, come from the grave to tell us this."---Shakespeare. That the earth is cursed by the errors of the past. "Thy name dread thing! Men shun thee whenever thou art named. Nature appalled! But we will not deplore thee, for sorrow and darkness encompass thy tomb."---Lord Bacon. Such being the testimony of history, come and hear "The Demands of Science" in a new and better way.

- 9 Allopathic Council, a benediction upon the practice of naming the child, disease, before they could prescribe for the patient.
- 10 the allopathic lancet has killed more people than war.
- 11 Atmosphere exhausted as a remedial agent. an immediate & permanent relief from pain. Published at Milwaukee Wis 1880 Pp 400 copies.
- 12 How I became a Swedenborgian. Published at Indianapolis 1856.
- 13 The greatest man that ever lived, and yet the least unknown "Swedenborg"

's article
upon
Swedenborg,
in the
1868

write
popularity
the truth.
have I for
the & lecture
& freely
one of
many said
be
Master

was
R. L. Gee

5-

Reply to Rev. Mr. Mendenhalls article
in the Loder Repository upon

These Errors of Swedenborg.

This article will be found in the
Loder Repository published in 1868 &
1869-

Dear Dr. I never write
an article on my life, for popularity
but from principle to defend the truth.
as I feelly believe - neither have I for
to make money. my pamphlets & lectures
were for humanity, and were freely
given. God will take care of
the creature - we are sailing
by the way side. let us be
faithful to our trust, the Master
will of the fruits. Respectfully yours,
R. L. Gee

WILLIAM STANLEY GEE, M.D.

Was born at Clinton, Henry County, Mo., August 6, 1856. In 1859 his parents moved to Anderson, Ind. In 1879 he entered Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, where he graduated in 1881. After spending a year as house surgeon in Hahnemann Hospital, he engaged in practice in Hyde Park. In 1885 he was elected Professor of Materia Medica and Institutes in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago and continued to lecture for five years on the principles of Homœopathy as taught by Samuel Hahnemann. Dr. Gee was married December 31, 1883, to Katherine Belle James, of Hyde Park. He was elected a member of the Institute in 1885. A few months before his death, which occurred November 11, 1890, he was associated with Dr. Allen in the editorship of the *Medical Advance*.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1893.

Hahn. Monthly Dec. 1890

DR. W. S. GEE.

DR. W. S. GEE, Professor of Materia Medica in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and associate editor of the *Medical Advance*, died on the evening of November 11th at Chicago. His death was not altogether unexpected. For some time past he has been suffering from consumption. He sought relief by a stay in Colorado. Not gaining in health, he returned home about two months ago.

Dr. Gee was yet a young man. He was born in Clinton, Mo., August 6, 1856. He came to Chicago in 1879 and entered the Hahnemann Medical College, from which he graduated in 1881. For one year he was house surgeon to the hospital, after which he established himself in practice at Hyde Park. Since 1885 he has occupied the chair of Materia Medica and Institutes in the Hahnemann College. He leaves a wife and two children.



WILLIAM STANLEY GEE, M. D.

Editorial.

"When we have to do with an art whose end is the saving of human life, any neglect to make ourselves thorough masters of it becomes a crime."—HAHNEMANN.

IN MEMORIAM.

WILLIAM STANLEY GEE, M. D., associate editor of the *MEDICAL ADVANCE* and co-professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in Hahnemann Medical College, died November 11th, 1890, at 7 A. M., aged 34 years.

Dr. Gee was born at Clinton, Mo., August 6th, 1856. In 1859 his parents moved to Anderson, Ind., where his boyhood was spent on a farm. At the age of 17 he began to teach school in winter, working on the farm in summer, and taught for five years. During this time he began the study of medicine, but the uncertainties of allopathic therapeutics were not encouraging. His philosophical mind yearned for something more scientific, a system founded on law instead of experience, and he abandoned empirical therapeutics. While on a visit to Three Rivers, Mich., he met a homeopathic physician who explained the law of similars and he was so pleased with the revelation that on his return he matriculated in Hahnemann College in the autumn of 1879, taking his degree in the spring of 1881. During his college course he was a close student and so diligently did he pursue his studies that on a competitive examination he captured the position of house surgeon in Hahnemann Hospital, which he acceptably filled for a year. In April, 1882, he began practice in Hyde Park, then a suburb, but now a part of the city, where by his close

Editorial.

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ained a phenomenal practice. In ssor of Materia Medica and Thera-er, giving a weekly lecture on the thy as expounded in the *Organon*. students these lectures soon became l learned the secret of the true king his subject intensely interest- student with his own zeal and fer- philosophy of Hahnemann, he had ks, and in no field of labor will his than by his colleagues of Hahne- justly be regarded as the Farrington

emanded by the epidemic influenza d his strength. He had completed a cold night in March, 1890, while meeting in the Palmer House to the ch hemoptysis, which, unfortunately, ng of the end. He went at once to previously experienced great benefit, scribing and change of climate the nd pulmonary phthisis rapidly devel-

Chicago in September, greatly pared to meet what he now plainly he passed away at 7 A. M., November s family. He leaves a wife and two l. and I. H. A. lose a valuable mem-

The funeral services were conducted in the Hyde Park Presbyterian church of which he was a member, and were attended by the Faculty and students of the Hahnemann Medical College, and a large number of his former patients and friends.

On the following Sunday afternoon, November 16th, a Memorial Service was held in the hospital amphitheatre. The platform was occupied by the Faculty and the body of the room by a large gathering of medical students who had come hither to pay their last tribute to their departed friend. The President of the Institution, Dr. D. S. Smith, occupied the chair. The services were opened with prayer by Professor Leavitt. The following resolutions were then presented and

prescribing he soon obtained a phenomenal practice. In 1885 he became co-professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in his *Alma Mater*, giving a weekly lecture on the philosophy of Homeopathy as expounded in the *Organon*. With the large class of students these lectures soon became very popular, as he had learned the secret of the true teacher, viz.: that of making his subject intensely interesting and of inspiring the student with his own zeal and fervor. In expounding the philosophy of Hahnemann, he had few superiors in our ranks, and in no field of labor will his loss be more keenly felt than by his colleagues of Hahnemann College. He may justly be regarded as the Farrington of the West.

The excessive labor demanded by the epidemic influenza of 1889-90 severely taxed his strength. He had completed his lecture course, and on a cold night in March, 1890, while walking from a faculty meeting in the Palmer House to the train he was attacked with hemoptysis, which, unfortunately, proved to be the beginning of the end. He went at once to Colorado where he had previously experienced great benefit, but despite careful prescribing and change of climate the hemorrhages returned and pulmonary phthisis rapidly developed. He returned to Chicago in September, greatly emaciated and fully prepared to meet what he now plainly saw was inevitable, and he passed away at 7 A. M., November 11th, surrounded by his family. He leaves a wife and two sons. Both the A. I. H. and I. H. A. lose a valuable member in his early demise.

The funeral services were conducted in the Hyde Park Presbyterian church of which he was a member, and were attended by the Faculty and students of the Hahnemann Medical College, and a large number of his former patients and friends.

On the following Sunday afternoon, November 16th, a Memorial Service was held in the hospital amphitheatre. The platform was occupied by the Faculty and the body of the room by a large gathering of medical students who had come hither to pay their last tribute to their departed friend. The President of the Institution, Dr. D. S. Smith, occupied the chair. The services were opened with prayer by Professor Leavitt. The following resolutions were then presented and

pending their adoption brief and touching addresses were made by Professors Hall, Crawford, Arnulphy, Halbert, Ludlam and Smith.

WHEREAS, In the order of Providence we have been sorely afflicted by the illness and death of our colleague, Professor and friend, DR. WILLIAM S. GEE, and are therefore in mutual condolence, be it

Resolved, That in every regard, and in all the relations that we have sustained with Dr. Gee, we have found him to be earnest, honest, sincere and capable.

Resolved, That we shall always remember and cherish his friendship and kindly feeling, his interest in our work and welfare, and shall take his example as worthy of imitation in our professional capacity and in our future studies.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our warmest sympathy to his esteemed widow and to all the members of his afflicted family, and that we request the publication of these resolutions in the *Clinique* and the medical press.

A special meeting of the College Class for the session of '89-'90 was also held, at which the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has seemed good to Almighty God to remove our late worthy and highly esteemed PROFESSOR W. S. GEE; and

WHEREAS, The intimate relations held by the deceased with the students of this College render it proper that we should place upon record our appreciation of his services as an instructor and of his merits as a man; therefore,

Resolved, That we deplore his death with deep feelings of regret, which are softened only by the hope that his spirit is with those who, having fought the good fight here, are enjoying perfect happiness in a better world.

Resolved, That we extend to his afflicted relatives our sincere condolence and our earnest sympathy in their affliction at the loss of one who was a good citizen, a thorough physician and an upright man.

Resolved, That the students of this College attend the obsequies of our deceased professor in a body and that the college be hung with the emblems of mourning until the funeral ceremony shall have been performed.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions, signed by the committee appointed to draft such resolutions, be tendered the relatives of the deceased.

Med Adv Dec 1890

H. A. NOYES,
MRS. HATTIE BIGGER,
G. H. RIPLEY,
BEATRICE CHURCHILL,
H. J. MACOMBER.

} Committee.

Dr. William Stanley Gee, of Chicago, died November 11. The arduous work and exposure of an immense practice had developed a predisposition to pulmonary consumption, from the effects of which he broke down last February. After spending a few months in Colorado he returned to Hyde Park about two months ago, only to gradually sink away.

Dr. Gee was born at Clinton, Henry county, Mo., August 6, 1856. He moved with his parents to Anderson, Ind., in 1859, and made his home there and at Fishersburg, Ind., until 1879, when he came to Chicago to enter Hahnemann College, from which he was graduated in 1881. He was for one year house surgeon in Hahnemann Hospital, after which, in 1882, he began practice in Hyde Park. In 1885 he was elected professor of materia medica and institutes in Hahnemann College, and continued to lecture for five years on the principles of homœopathy as taught by Samuel Hahnemann. December 31, 1883, Dr. Gee was married to Katharine Belle James, of Hyde Park. They have had three children, two of whom, Howard, aged six years, and William S., Jr., aged eleven months, survive him.

Med Visitor ~~Boys, Etc.~~ Dec 1890

OBITUARY.

It is with regret that we find ourselves called upon to announce the death of Dr. Wm. S. Gee, one of Chicago's best-known physicians. Dr. Gee died November 3d, at his home in Hyde Park, of consumption.

Dr. Gee was born in Clinton, Mo., Aug. 6, 1856. He graduated in medicine at the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, in 1881, and for five years occupied the position of professor of materia medica in that institution. He had made for himself an enviable place in the profession. He leaves a wide circle of friends who will mourn his loss, while extending their deepest sympathies to his widow and children in their affliction.

Med Era Dec 1890

WALL ST. VICTIM SHOOTSBANKER THEN HIMSELF

In the memorandum book were figures amounting to millions of dollars. This, the Coroner believes, to be the fancy of an unsettled mind. From the examination of the effects of the physician at the Holland House it is evident that he has been a heavy loser in stocks, especially in United States Steel common during the past year. His accounts with the firm of Oliphant & Co. since January 1, 1907, show that there had been over 75,000 shares of stock bought for him. He was an unchangeable bull on conditions, refusing at all times to go short on the market.

Wanted Money Advanced.

Dr. Geiger came from his Southern home on Thursday and called at the broker's office. He was received by Mr. Oliphant, and they engaged in conversation which lasted two hours. During the conversation the physician attempted to force the broker to advance him money for margin, intimating that he still possessed ample collateral to continue his operations. His efforts proved fruitless, however, and he left the office. After visiting his rooms at the Holland House, however, he returned to the broker's office. When he saw Mr. Oliphant he again asked for a margin. The broker led the speculator into a small office near the stairway and there Dr. Geiger again demanded the money. Upon the refusal of Mr. Oliphant the bullets were fired.

Letter Led to Tragedy.

A letter written by the firm to the physician, which is believed to have led up to the shooting, was found among the effects of the dead man. The letter was:

Charles A. Geiger, Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.:

Dear Sir—We are in receipt of your favor of the 30th ult., contents noted. We wired you at Atlanta that we could not send a check for \$250 to the Fifth Avenue Bank as requested inasmuch as your account had no funds to your credit.

We do not understand your statement in regard to your account which we infer you considered as a loan not yet due. We would like to know when you consider that matures. On our books it is simply a running account and we have no recollection of any agreement having been made to carry it for any fixed time.

The custom of our business, however, is to carry such accounts as long as the required margin is kept good. In this case the margin has not been kept good, and if sold out to-day at the bid price, there would be a deficiency of about \$5,000.

We do not wish to have the account remain in this position, and therefore must ask you to protect it, either by a remittance of cash margin or by taking the bonds up as mentioned in our previous letter.

As we wrote you we are willing to deliver the bonds to you at a fixed price, leaving a debit balance on the account to be adjusted later.

We will send you a statement of the number of shares bought and sold for your account during the last year as soon as our bookkeeper has time to prepare it. Yours truly,

JAMES H. OLIPHANT & CO.

Small Customer.

J. Norris Oliphant said that Dr. Geiger was one of the many customers of the firm and that he had had an account with the house for about two years. He said, however, that Geiger was a comparatively small trader in the stock market, and the relations of the physician with his father were entirely of a business character.

After the tragedy the following statement was given out by the Oliphant firm: "James H. Oliphant, senior member of the Stock Exchange firm of James H. Oliphant & Co., was shot by Charles A. Geiger, of Beaufort, S. C., at Mr. Oliphant's office.

"Geiger had an account in the office of James H. Oliphant & Co. and was indebted to the firm in the net amount of \$2,000. Geiger had been in the South for a couple of months before he appeared at the office of Oliphant & Co. The firm had written Geiger several times during the past month requesting him to settle his indebtedness. After a talk with Mr. Oliphant and without a word of warning Geiger shot Mr. Oliphant and shot and killed himself."

Caused Great Excitement.

The greatest excitement was caused in the financial district when the news of the tragedy became known. Hundreds of brokers gathered in front of the office building, and it was necessary for the police to keep the crowds from entering the building.

Dr. Leonard A. Dessar, of No. 24 Broad street, and Dr. Hartwig Barusch, of No. 42 Broadway, both former practising physicians and now wealthy stock brokers, were among the first to reach the scene of the shooting. They were in the offices of Housman & Co., just across the hallway, when they heard the shots. They gave the injured man immediate attention while the ambulance was being summoned.

At the Hudson Street Hospital the broker was attended by his own physicians. It was stated that it was practically certain that the wound would prove fatal and death is expected at any moment.

The body of Dr. Geiger was taken to the Morgue. His clothing was worn and shabby, but his linen was scrupulously clean. Besides the memorandum book, a gold watch and \$11 in cash were found on his person.

Dec 21 1907

SATURDAY Dec 21 1907 THE NEW YORK EVENING JOURNAL

Dying Broker, His Assailant and Scene of Tragedy.

CHARLES A. GEIGER.

JAMES H. OLIPHANT.



He has relatives at Beaufort who have been prominent for generations, but he would have nothing to do with them, repelling all advances. He spent some time here when a boy with relatives. Later he practiced as a homeopathic physician at Roswell. Before coming back to Beaufort, in January, 1903, he had spent many years abroad. He told friends here that he was at one time court physician to King Menelik of Abyssinia, and while there became a friend of Count Szechenyi, a fiance of Miss Vanderbilt. In his room here are many photos of himself and the Count taken together in Abyssinia. He said that he served also as physician at the court of the Sultan of Morocco. When he returned to Beaufort, two years ago, he was suffering, he said, from sciatica and jungle fever, contracted in Africa.

Mr. Oliphant has been a leading stock broker and banker for years, and has conducted a firm of large standing in the Street, J. H. Oliphant & Co. Associated with him, though not members of his firm, in his banking house at No. 20 Broad street have been those other well known Brooklynites, Jay F. Carlisle and Alfred L. Norris.

GEISER, CHARLES EDWARD

CHARLES EDWARD GEISER, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in that city May 5, 1878, son of Dr. Samuel Robert and Matilda (Prior) Geiser, the former of French and the latter of German descent. His common school course was supplemented by study in the Hughes high school of Cincinnati. He acquired his professional education in Pulte Medical College, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1901. Dr. Geiser was resident physician of that college from 1902 to 1904, and now is house physician to Bethesda Hospital of Cincinnati, secretary of the Alumni Association of Pulte Medical College, and a member of Alpha Sigma fraternity and the Cincinnati Homœopathic Lyceum.

King Vol 1V

GEISER, SAMUEL ROBERT

SAMUEL ROBERT GEISER, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in Fredericksburg, Missouri, April 16, 1850, son of John Abram and Susan Catherine (Clossner) Geiser, the former of Swiss and the latter of French descent. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town and Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton, Missouri, and his professional education in the Pulte Medical College, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1875. Since his graduation Dr. Geiser has practiced in Cincinnati. He supplemented his medical education by taking post-graduate courses in the New York Post-Graduate, the New York Polyclinic and the Chicago Homœopathic Post-Graduate schools, also several courses in Berlin and Vienna. He is now professor of materia medica in his alma mater, Pulte Medical College, likewise registrar of the college, and is on the staff of Bethesda Hospital. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Ohio State Homœopathic Medical Society, the Cincinnati Homœopathic Lyceum and the Miami Valley Homœopathic Medical Association. Dr. Geiser married, March 22, 1876, Matilda Rose Prior.

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EMMA CORA GEISSE, M.D.

At the meeting of the Institute held at Minnetonka Beach, in 1889, Dr. Geisse was one of the one hundred and twenty-five new members.

She was of German ancestry, the daughter of Philip I. and Lydia Meyer Geisse, and was born in Wellesville, O., April 5, 1843. Her granduncle, William Geisse, was the first patient treated Homœopathically in Philadelphia, and is spoken of by Dr. Hering as a valued friend from whom he received hearty co-operation. Dr. Geisse received her preliminary education at a seminary in Pittsburg. She studied medicine with Dr. Horace Packard, of Boston, graduated from the Boston University School of Medicine in 1885. After graduating she began as an interne at Murdock's Hospital. Three years later she removed to Detroit, where she entered into partnership with Dr. Virginia T. Smith, and remained until 1891, when she became an office assistant of Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, in Chicago, for whom she performed surgical operations very satisfactorily. She was one of the reception committee of the Homœopathic physicians during the World's Fair in 1893, and the resident Homœopathic physician of the Illinois Woman's Hospital and Training School Exhibit of the World's Columbian Exposition. It had been decided to have on the Fair grounds a working hospital as an exhibition of the success of women in the practice of medicine, in which were to be represented the three schools of medicine. The Older, Eclectic and Homœopathic schools worked harmoniously together in a special building erected by Mr. Higginbotham, the patients deciding for themselves which method of practice they would prefer. On the closing day the books showed 1012 patients had been treated Homœopathically, a greater number than had been treated by either of the other schools. Dr. Geisse was a member of various medical associations and vice-president of the County Homœopathic Association. She died November 25, 1895. She made a specialty of surgery. A.I.H. 1896

CHRISTIAN FREDERICK GEIST, M.D.

Dr. Geist, a very early adherent of the Hahnemannian doctrine, and one of the veteran members of this Institute, was born in Hayn, near the Hartz, Germany, November 19th, 1805. After a short illness, his useful and laborious life was ended on the 27th of August, 1872. His attention was first called to homœopathy in 1831, when he became acquainted with a family who used this treatment when any member of it was ill. He also made the acquaintance of a very skilful German physician, Dr. Wohlleben, who had been practicing according to that method since 1825.

Urged by this gentleman and other friends, he began to study and to experiment with various medicines, trying them first upon animals, and afterwards upon himself and his friends. The success of the small doses gave him so much encouragement that he resolved to become a physician; and from that time he devoted himself entirely to the study of medicine.

For the purposes of experiment and practice he prepared the remedies himself, as many in those days were obliged to do. At first he employed white wafers properly medicated; afterwards he used pellets; and from the tinctures he ascended to the high potencies, which, in after-life, he generally employed with remarkable success.

Dr. Wohlleben furnished him with books and all the tested remedies. So equipped, and with letters of introduction, he left Europe for America in 1835. In 1836 he went to Allentown, Pa., where Dr. Hering was at that time president of the newly established Academy of Homœopathy—the predecessor of all the existing homœopathic medical colleges in this country. Dr. Hering received him cordially, and encouraged him to remain in Allentown, and to prosecute his studies there. Dr. Geist considered himself very fortunate to be under the influence and guidance of so learned and capable an instructor. At the house of Dr. Hering he also had the pleasure of meeting some of the few able pioneers of homœopathy, who had assembled to consult upon the affairs of the Institution, namely, Dr. William Wesselhœft, Dr. Pulte, Dr. Freitag, Dr. Römig, and the Rev. Dr. Helfrich. There were also a few students, who afterwards graduated. The whole number was but small; nevertheless they had energy and perseverance, which have since told with wonderful effect in

was fully acknowledged, and where he made the acquaintance of Dr. Wohlleben, to whose influence we are chiefly indebted for Dr. Geist's accession to our ranks.

In 1844 Dr. Geist was married to Frederike Louise Martin, a native of Hamburg, Germany, but whose father was a Frenchman—well and favorably known as a sculptor in his day—and whose mother was from Malmö, the so-called garden of Sweden. This union was a singularly happy one, and was blessed with a son and two daughters, who, with their estimable mother, still survive to mourn the loss they have sustained by the death of their kind, loving, and generous father and husband.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1874.

That portion relating to the death of Dr. Geist was reported upon by Dr. C. WESSELHOEFT, who presented the following Resolutions:

DR. C. F. GEIST.

Resolved, That the death of Christian Frederic Geist, of Boston, demands an expression of sorrow from this Society, and that we are called upon to deplore the loss of one of our oldest and most venerable members, whose skill as a Physician, blended with a most gentle and amiable disposition, winning him the affection and esteem of a large circle of friends, causes his loss to be most deeply felt.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be recorded in the books of the Society, and that a copy of them be tendered to the family of Dr. Geist, with whom we deeply sympathize in their bereavement.

Dr. HOLT remarked that he had known Dr. Geist for more than twenty years, and had ever known him as a most laborious student, and an earnest worker for the advancement of science. He moved the adoption of the resolutions, and that the vote be taken by rising.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Trans. Mass. Hon. Med. Soc. 1871-77.

Mass Soc 1871-77

GENIUS, ARTHUR E

ARTHUR E. GENIUS, Chicago, Illinois, was born March 10, 1866, in New York city, son of Rev. Frederick A. Genius and Henriette Smith, his wife. His literary education began in the public schools of New York city and Rochester and continued through the University of Des Moines at Des Moines, Iowa, whence he graduated in 1882. He then entered the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, graduating in 1892 with the first prize for the best general examination in all branches for the four years' course. In 1892 he took two courses in the New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine, and later took post-graduate courses in London (England), Berlin (Germany), and Vienna (Austria), covering a period of two years. He began practice in 1894 at Chicago. He is on the medical staff of the Hahnemann Hospital and was professor of materia medica in Hahnemann Medical College from 1894 to 1898. Dr. Genius is a member of the Chicago Homœopathic Medical Society, the Clinical Society of Chicago, the Chicago Athletic Club and the Chicago Automobile Club.

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GENIUS, RICHARD MILLARD

RICHARD MILLARD GENIUS, Chicago, Illinois, was born September 25, 1864, in New York city, son of Rev. Frederick A. Genius, for many years a Baptist clergyman in New York city and Rochester, New York, and Henriette Smith, his wife. He attended public schools in New York city and in Rochester, then entered the University of Des Moines, at Des Moines, Iowa, and graduated from that institution in 1881. In 1892 he graduated, with honorable mention and prizes, from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. He took two courses at the New York Post-Graduate School, in 1892, then, for two years, took post-graduate courses in London, England; Berlin, Germany, and Vienna.

Austria. He began the practice of medicine in Chicago in 1894. He is on the medical staff of the Hahnemann Hospital and of the Chicago Baptist Hospital, and was professor of electro-therapeutics and medical jurisprudence at the Hahnemann Medical College from 1894 to 1898. Dr. Genius is a member of the Chicago Homœopathic Society, the Clinical Society, the Kenwood Club and the Chicago Automobile Club.

King Vol IV

GENNERICH, CHARLES

CHARLES GENNERICH, New York city, was born there May 21, 1875, the son of Christian Frederick and Wilhelmina (Brendle) Gennerich. His father's parents were born in Northern Germany (Bremen), and his mother's parents in Southern Germany (Munich). His mother was born in the United States. Dr. Gennerich received his early education in the public schools of New York city, which he attended until fourteen years of age, and later matriculated at Heidenfeld Collegiate Institute, from which he was graduated. He acquired his medical education in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, from which he was graduated in 1896, with the degree of M. D. Since graduation he has been in the practice of medicine and surgery in New York city, and has taken post-graduate courses in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Dr. Gennerich has been lecturer on surgery in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and visiting gynecologist to the out-patient department of the Flower Hospital. He has held the office of medical examiner for the Royal Arcanum. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, the New York County Homœopathic Medical Society, the Academy of Pathological Science, the Dunham Club and the Democratic Club. In January, 1903, he was united in marriage with Leonore Catherine Lang, and they reside at 181 East 64th street.

King Vol 1V

NEW "DIVINE HEALER" SAYS HE HAS COME TO CAST OUT DEVILS!

Dr. William D. Gentry Professes the Belief That He is Endowed With Miraculous Powers and Wants to Exercise Them Here.

ABANDONED PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

The latest acquisition to the ranks of those Philadelphians who believe in Divine Healing and the driving out of demons, is Dr. William D. Gentry, of Chicago, who, four years ago abandoned the practice of medicine to take up the teaching of his faith. Since then he has traveled all over the country, and says that every case that came under his personal charge has met with gratifying success.

Dr. Gentry came to Philadelphia on July 4, after attending a camp meeting in New Jersey. He was invited to begin his work in the Brethren Mission, 1828 South Sixth street, but it was known that the quarters would be too much cramped and friends arranged for a change.

The large old military hall at 412 and 411 Sansom (formerly Library) street was procured, and the work of transforming it into a commodious meeting room was pushed so rapidly that it was completed last night. The first service in the new place will be held this afternoon, and will be followed by another in the evening.

Dr. Gentry is thoroughly enthusiastic in his work and apparently perfectly convinced of the efficacy of divine healing by the laying on of hands. He does not belong to the Dowle school. "I do not work for Dr. Dowle," he said last evening, "nor have I any connection with him, but work for Christ alone."

Asked to explain what convinced him and his followers that human beings were endowed with the power to drive devils or demons from the breasts of their fellows. Dr. Gentry said earnestly: "I believe God's word through and through, and, believing that in His name exists all power, I have used His name in casting out demons."

Concentration of one's thoughts upon the wonderful works of God, entire devotion to his teachings, and the giving of life work to spreading the Gospel through love of and belief in it, Dr. Gentry said, are the real foundations for success.

He said that it is "Jesus Christ, in

His children, working to His good will and pleasure." As further proof that God intended to endow believers with the power, Dr. Gentry quoted from Mark v 17-18; "These signs shall follow them that believe; in my name they shall cast out devils (demons). In my name they shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover. This is a part of the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ."

Dr. Gentry also quoted the following: "He gave them power against unclean spirits, to cast them out, and to heal all manner of sickness, and all manner of disease." Matt. 18:2.

"And the seventy returned again with joy, saying: 'Lord, even the demons are subject to us through Thy name.'" Luke 10, 17.

"Verily, verily, I say unto you, he that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also. Jesus Christ." John 14, 12.

Speaking of himself and his conversion, Dr. Gentry said: "After practicing medicine for twenty-four years, during which I compiled a large work on materia medica, consisting of 27 volumes and the Concordance Repertory of the Materia Medica, consisting of six large octavo volumes of from 850 to 1250 pages each, my mind, in 1892, was directed to the subject of divine healing. I had frequently heard the matter referred to by many persons, and the newspapers of the country.

"But as it was generally in connection with some person publicly regarded as a magician, fanatic or fake, I thought it was the emanation of a weak mind or of some imposter, adventurer, charlatan or schemer, and paid very little attention to it, except, perhaps, in the way of derision or contempt."

Shortly after going to Chicago, to read the proofs and superintend the publication of the works, Dr. Gentry said he met Dr. John R. Boynton, who told him that he was cured during the Rebellion of a disease that he thought would kill him. He said the cure was affected through prayer. Numerous incidents, he said, were brought to his notice, impressing him with a desire to make an investigation. Gradually he became convinced, as he said, "that the Lord Jesus Christ is the Great Physician that never lost a case." Now Dr. Gentry is one of the most ardent advocates of the doctrine.

*Phila Item, July 8,
1900,*

The Police and Divine Healers.

Superintendent Quirk, when asked yesterday whether he had received any complaints about a so called "Divine Healer" from Chicago, who had been conducting an establishment on Sansom street, replied that he had not. He said he did not believe this class of men could be charged with practicing medicine illegally, because they did not prescribe anything, and simply pretended to cure by the laying on of hands and by other devices. He said it was in the power, however, of any of their patients who were dissatisfied with the treatment, in case they were convinced that they were the victims of humbug, to bring actions for false pretence.

Sedger July 14 1900

"DIVINE HEALER" HAS NO NEED TO RUB A LAMP TO GET MONEY

Says That Whatever He Wants
Comes to Him Before He
Asks For It.

Aladdin with his wonderful lamp is outdone by "Divine Healer" William D. Gentry, of Chicago, who says he performs miracles in a little hall in Library street, this city.

"I am in the care of the Lord, and all the money I want is sent to me," said Gentry yesterday. "Sometimes it comes to me in gold, sometimes in silver and sometimes in bills. Since I was 'called,' four years ago. I have never wanted for anything.

"Look here," he said, reaching into his trousers' pocket and taking out a silver half dollar, two quarters and a dime. "This morning that was the only money I had. I didn't like to tell anybody I had so little, but I needed another dollar for postage. This afternoon a woman came forward and handed me this—just a dollar," producing a folded bill from another pocket. "When I must have a dollar I always get it," he continued, "and when I need \$10 that much comes to me. The Lord sends it to me through some one."

Gentry asserts that prayer brings him these remarkable donations. He never asks people to contribute, he says, but sometimes he opens the Bible and allows them to lay their coins and bills on its pages, their gifts being "in accordance with the scriptural injunction."

Since he came to this city he has been offered a weekly guarantee, he says, by

some person who wished him to make a tour through the State. He refused it. "A guarantee of \$75,000 a week wouldn't tempt me," he said, "because I could get more than that if I wanted it by praying."

*North American
July 13 1900*

FAITH HEALER SAYS HE TALKED WITH AN ANGEL

Dr. Gentry Attempts No More
Cures and Declares His
Duty Here is Done.

DEVIL READ THE PAPERS

Learned of the Healer's Presence
Through an Advertisement and
Disturbed the Meetings.

The rain had a bad effect last night upon "Doctor" Gentry, the divine healer from Chicago. At least the inspiration was lacking and he attempted no marvelous faith cures at the meeting in Carpenter's Hall, 412 Sansom street. Thirty of the faithful braved the storm and listened to the teachings of their leader. None asked for a manifestation of his power.

"I had a talk with an angel yesterday," said the leader during his sermon. Then, struck with the idea, he paused and asked: "How many here have had angels, real angels, to talk to them?"

There was a moment of hesitation among the thirty. Then one hand rose in full view. Other hands came up quickly. Some, doubtful of the reality of their angels, hesitated still longer, while Gentry waited, and then put up their hands slowly. At least half the group had talked with angels. The other half looked envious, wondering, evidently, if the conversations had been carried on in the English language.

Does Not Believe in Advertising.

"The Lord directs me," said Gentry, in explanation of one of his statements. "I received a letter from a woman yesterday asking me to come to see her. I wrote that I would come to-day. To-day the Lord told me to go. I expected to find her at home. I did not. But I learned facts which I would not have done had she been at home. Is not that wonderful?" It was, thought the faithful, and they expressed their thoughts with approving nods.

Gentry has now accomplished his work and will leave the city on Monday. He did not expect to meet great audiences, so he has not been disappointed. In fact he prefers that the general public stay away. "Someone put an advertisement of our meetings in the papers. It was a mistake. The devil learned of them in that way and he has come to disturb us. I shall never consent again to the advertising of my meetings."

Will Baptize All Who Come.

Gentry talked at great length on baptism, telling how he had defeated the doctors and effected marvelous cures through baptism. "Dipping," said he, "is the only true method of baptism. If Jesus had meant immersion or pouring water on the head He would have said so. He decided upon dipping because it represented His death, burial and resurrection." Gentry then invited all who "believed" to be baptised by him Saturday in the Delaware. He will "dip" all who will come.

Phila Times
July 13, 1900

HEALS THE SICK, MAKES LAME WALK, ALL BY PRAYER

Converted Hotel Porter Creates
Excitement at Christian
Alliance Camp Meeting.

Special Dispatch to The North American.

LANCASTER, July 11.

Rev. Peter Robinson, of Pittsburg, a converted hotel porter, is causing considerable excitement among the hundreds who are attending the convention of the Christian Alliance at Rocky Springs Park by the remarkable cures of the sick.

One of the main doctrines of the Alliance is the power to heal through faith and prayer, and one of the strongest propounders of this doctrine is Peter Robinson. His talks are one of the features of the convention and hundreds flock to hear him.

At this morning's service several people pronounced themselves healed of minor complaints, and one man who had been using crutches for a number of years was enabled to throw them aside and walk from the auditorium a sound man.

N. Amer. July 12 1900

N American Dec 18 1901

TIRADE OF A FAITH HEALER FRIGHTENED INVALID GIRL INTO A SERIOUS RELAPSE

*Miss Jennie Ingersoll,
of Clayton, N. J.,
Still Suffering From
the Effects of a Visit
by Dr. W. D. Gentry,
Now Preaching in
This City.*

*Flew Into Rage When
Young Woman Men-
tioned Dowie's Name
and Told Her She
Was Possessed of
Devils Who Caused
Her Pain.*

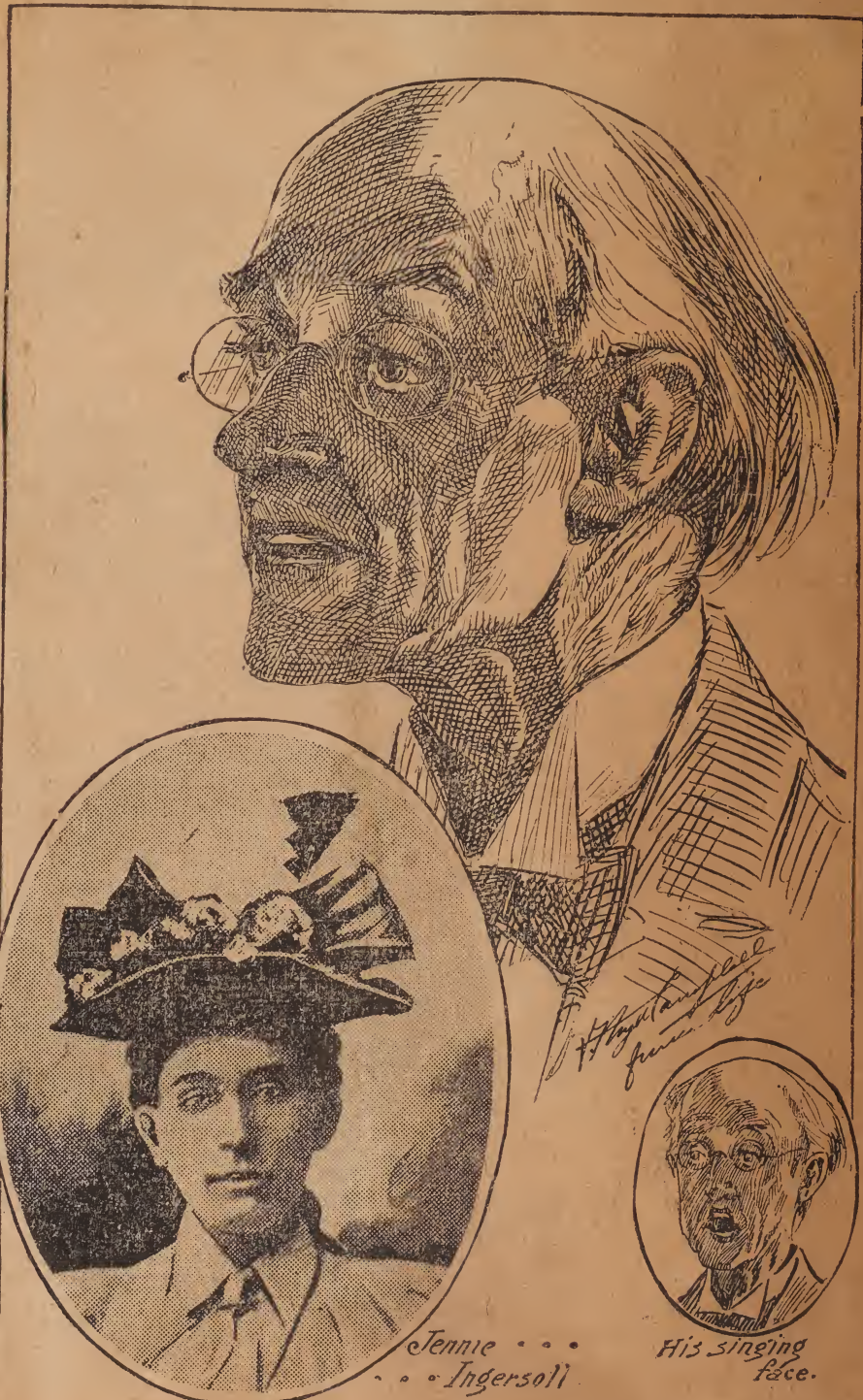
From a Staff Correspondent.

CLAYTON, N. J., December 15.

In consequence of a visit which Dr. William D. Gentry, the "divine healer," paid on Thursday last to Miss Jennie Ingersoll, of this city, the young woman, who has been an invalid for eight years, was thrown into a series of fainting spells and has grown steadily weaker day by day. It is hoped, however, by her parents and friends that the effects of Dr. Gentry's call have been in a large measure counteracted by the use of medicines and the most devoted and constant attention of experienced nurses.

Collapse Followed Healer's Visit.

The "divine healer's" declaration to the young girl that she was possessed of devils so affected her mind that a complete physical collapse followed.



DR. GENTRY AND ONE OF HIS PATIENTS

Wesley Ingersoll, father of the invalid, was absent when Gentry called and secured admission to the sick room through the introduction of Wilson Moore, the founder of Clayton and a most influential citizen. In fact, Mr. Moore accompanied Gentry on the occasion of his visit. Mr. Ingersoll said to-day that his indignation at the occurrence could not be expressed in the language of a Christian gentleman, and he added that it would be a grave misfortune for the healer if he should attempt to repeat his action.

Miss Ingersoll was able to-day to tell briefly of her experience with the man who is now lecturing in Philadelphia. She spoke with some difficulty. During the interview she lay on the bed which she has occupied for so many years. Her face was extremely pale and her eyes, weakened by long and constant suffering, were carefully protected from the light.

Miss Ingersoll's Story.

"He came to my bedside," she began, "and asked me to tell him of my sufferings. I did so as well as I could. He asked about my treatment, and I told him that several physicians had attended me, and that I had been in both the Jefferson and Medico-Chirurgical Hospitals in Philadelphia. He then told me that physicians could do nothing for me; that they kill instead of cure, and that only by faith in the healing power of Christ could I hope to find relief. I told him, in reply, that we had heard of the divine healers and particularly of Dowie, of Chicago.

When I mentioned the name Dowie, he flew into a passion, rose to his feet and shouted so that I was greatly frightened.

"'You are possessed with devils,' he exclaimed. 'It is the devils which are giving you pain and making you suffer. You have not faith. You do not believe. You will never get well unless you accept the true faith. Dowie is an impostor. Christian Science is an imposition. Hypnotism, spiritualism, mediums and all other things of a like character are instruments of the devil. I, and I alone, can speak to you in the name of Christ. I am the chosen servant of Christ in this world to cure disease and to cast out devils. It is Christ who speaks to you through me. Believe in the Christ as I shall teach you to believe and I will cast out your devils and make you well.'

Fainted at End of Tirade.

"I think that I fainted when he finished speaking, or shouting, for I could not answer him, and I scarcely remember of anything else which happened while he was here."

At this point Mrs. Ingersoll, the young girl's mother, took up the narrative and told of her own fight, which was scarcely

ly less than the shock sustained by her daughter. She was able, however, to let the healer understand that she did not believe what he had said, and he finally went away, assuring her that the invalid would be cursed by devils, which were in her so long as she refused to accept him as the representative of Christ, and to entrust her life into his keeping.

"No man can tell my daughter that she is possessed of devils when I am around," Mr. Ingersoll, the father, a powerful, fine-appearing, middle-aged man, said, after his wife had concluded. "Her life has been a life of the most perfect innocence. She was scarcely more than a baby when diphtheria came and left her an invalid. She has hardly been out of her bed for eight years. She is as pure and innocent as an infant. She has been taught to believe in the teachings of the Bible. Before she was taken sick she was a constant attendant at the Sunday school, and her beautiful faith has changed me from a man of the world to an earnest Christian. But Christian though I am, I should surely be tempted to treat that man—well, I don't care to even think of it. He will not come again, I am sure."

Clergyman Among Gentry's Disciples

The sphere of Dr. William D. Gentry's influence has not been confined, in Clayton, to the Ingersoll family. The man has been received in other homes here far differently. He has won for disciples two men who have stood high in the community—one for nearly half a century, the other for three years—ever since he came here to labor as a Christian minister. The one is Wilson Moore, founder of the city and owner of the Clayton Glass Works, an institution which employs upwards of 500 workmen, and the other is the Rev. J. A. Crown, pastor of the Baptist Church.

Both of these men have spent the last week in Philadelphia attending the Gentry lectures in St. George's Hall. Mr. Moore has turned his extensive business over to his sons, and the pastor has, it is said, deserted his church and congregation. He was not in the pulpit this morning and no one was able to account for his absence. His house was locked up and his entire family absent from the city. An informal service was held, and the members of the congregation dispersed, each one anxious and inquiring about the Rev. Mr. Crown, who was, at the time, attending a Gentry meeting in Philadelphia.

CLAYTON DISCIPLES AT HEALER'S MEETING

Wilson Moore and the Rev. J. A. Crown, of Clayton, were found last night at the Gentry meeting in St. George's Hall. Mr. Moore is stopping at the Stratford Hotel during his stay in this city. He said that his faith in the healer is deep and sincere, and that he believes in the efficacy of the man's healing powers. He thought that

Miss Ingersoll might have been afforded immediate relief and eventually cured if she had received the personal representative of divinity in the right spirit. Her failure to do so is accountable for the relapse, Mr. Moore thinks.

The Rev. J. A. Crown, when asked who supplied his pulpit during his absence from home, said that he had no idea.

"I have not decided fully as yet," he said further, "whether I shall give up my ministry and enter the field as a disciple of Dr. Gentry." But the man's bearing and manner of speaking indicated that the labor of a Christian minister has less attraction than the teachings of the "divine healer."

CASTING OUT DEMONS GENTRY'S SPECIALTY

Those possessed of evil spirits had a last opportunity yesterday to have the demons cast forth. In St. George's Hall a pathetic appeal was made by Dr. William D. Gentry to those "possessed" to come forward and permit him, before his return to Chicago, to cast out the wicked "children of air" that were luring them down to darkness.

Not one of the faithful responded to his stirring appeal.

"I can feel the virtue passing out of me in a steady stream toward the one God wishes me to heal," said Gentry. "It is like a halo around me, or might be compared to the radiance around the setting sun. And when this power is strong in me I can, by my words, and by the laying on of hands, cast out demons and heal body, soul and spirit."

"It is the easiest thing in the world to do, if one but has faith and power—the sort of power I have."

His audience, some twenty-five people, all believers in the various kinds of "mental healing," hung on his words breathlessly, and when the little, cold-eyed old man, whose face expressed querulousness and temper most of all, assured them he was gifted in all ways they believed him.

"I received a direct call from God," he said, "as did Christ, to give up the lucrative practice of medicine and heal the sick without money and without price, without medicine and without surgery, and to cast out demons."

Then, still emphasizing the fact that he heals without money, he asked the people to give to God, not to him. To put their money on the table, for the cause, not for him. And while he discussed the apathy of Philadelphians concerning the condition of their souls and bodies, the faithful deposited, in all, the sum of \$2.50 on the open Bible on the table.

To give proof of his power to heal he called on Brother Stackhouse to testify. Brother Stackhouse, in a hoarse voice,

testified that he had been suffering from a severe cold, but that Brother Gentry prayed for him and the cold disappeared as if by magic. Gentry further explained that the hoarseness so noticeable when Brother Stackhouse testified was not due to this recent cold, which he cured, but to a five-year-old affection of the throat from which the brother suffered.

This done, he asked the wife of the Rev. J. A. Crown, of Clayton, N. J., to tell what he had done for her.

She told how she had fallen down stairs, and as a consequence suffered from hip disease. The doctors had tried and failed to cure her. Gentry, by his prayers and by the laying-on of hands, had effected a cure, she said.

RIVAL DIVINE HEALERS EXCHANGE CHALLENGES

Ireland Demands That Gentry
Cure Himself and Discard
Eye Glasses.

Feb 22 1903
1000 DEMONS CAST OUT

Between the intervals of casting out demons yesterday Divine Healer Gentry, the "Reformed Physician from Chicago," found time to reply to the challenge directed toward him by Divine Healer Ireland, the "Reformed Actor," who is dividing with healer Gentry the monopoly of exorcising demons in Philadelphia.

Healer Gentry wears glasses. This made him a target for Healer Ireland's attack.

"Why don't you cure yourself?" demanded Healer Ireland in a message which he sent Healer Gentry. "Take off your spectacles if you can cure diseases and prove to us the truth of your teachings."

When Healer Gentry received the message he was ready with a retort.

Gentry's Retort.

"Bosh!" said he. "Tell Ireland that I am an old man and the balls of my eyes have grown flat. It is not given that the old can be made young, so I have to wear eyeglasses to enable me to see."

"But younger persons, under the age of 50 years, who wear spectacles and eyeglasses are possessed of demons which can only be expelled by faith. If they had the

proper faith the demons would jump out of them and they would be well. I've expelled many demons during the short time I've been in Philadelphia. My work speaks for itself."

"What rot!" exclaimed Healer Ireland, when Healer Gentry's reply was communicated to him. "Like many others, Dr. Gentry wishes to muzzle and gag us, and not allow us to think for ourselves or to read for ourselves. If we dare to ask him a question contrary to his opinion then we are possessed of demons, and on the road to destruction. Healing Biblically is true, scientifically true. Dr. Gentry is wrong in his methods. I have the correct system."

Only 1000 Demons Cast Out.

Several persons who called at Healer Gentry's headquarters, in Arch, near Broad street, were treated by him yesterday. One of his followers said that the healer had cast out about 1000 demons during the day, and added that it wasn't a very good day for demons at that.

While the healer's wife sang a solo, entitled "Just One Touch," some of the assistants passed the contribution basket.

Healer Ireland ministered to a large number of persons who were afflicted, and it was said that he had performed several cures.

DR. GENTRY IS BUSY CASTING OUT DEVILS

Shivering Persons Treated for
Various Ailments by the
"Converted Physician."

HE'S A UNIQUE FIGURE

Jan 24 1903

In a big, bare, cold room, which was once a gorgeous parlor in an Arch street mansion, Dr. William D. Gentry, "the converted physician," of Chicago, is giving his annual ministrations to those of Philadelphia who are afflicted with devils and evil spirits, commonly known in these unregenerate days as diseases.

The doctor's audiences are not large, but they are thoroughly devout. The healer stands shivering before a small oil stove, which does not take the edge off the atmosphere even with the aid of two great lamps that hang from the ceiling. The visitors keep their wraps on, but Gentry declines to wear his. His well-worn black frock coat is thrown open; his long, thin neck is not protected in the least by the low collar he wears, and his bald head shines with a cold radiance.



DR. W. P. GENTRY, "THE CONVERTED PHYSICIAN."

Occasionally he warms his hand over the stove to keep away numbness, but his manner is that of a man who is too much absorbed in his message to take notice of his surroundings.

His expression is gentle and benevolent, and the gold-rimmed spectacles which he has seen fit to wear give him a fatherly appearance. To whatever lengths the doctor's beliefs may lead him, there can be no doubt that he believes implicitly in himself.

"I don't say that there should be no doctors," he explained to the audience. "Doctors are necessary to some people, but I do say that a Christian has no necessity for a doctor."

Prayed the Rats Away.

"Why you have no idea what will be done for you if you only ask. Brother Baker here was telling me to-day that he had moved into a house recently which was infested with rats. There were so many of them, and they went jumping and skipping about so that he couldn't sleep. He prayed to the Lord to send those rats away, and he tells me that there is not one left in his house. The Lord removed them immediately."

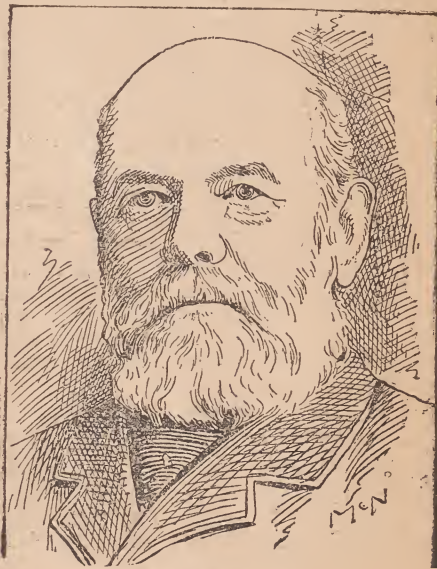
The healer told of another remarkable answer to prayer in Chicago.

SWAN HAD LYMPH, TOO

LAYING CLAIM TO KOCH'S DISCOVERY

Dr. William D. Gentry Says a New York Physician Antedated the Berlin Scientist's Work Twenty-Three Years in Curing Consumption.

From Columbus to Koch no great discovery was ever made but that the claims of the discoverer were afterward disputed. And there seems to be no exception to the rule in the case of Professor Koch. Already several claimants to the honor of the first treatment of consumption by applying the product of the disease for a remedy have arisen in various parts of the world; but the latest claimant is Dr. Samuel Swan, of New York, who says he practically antedated the Koch theory by at least twenty-three years. In later years no great discovery has been made in medical science without an immediate dispute between the two great schools—allopathy and homeopathy—as to which the honor of the discovery should be accredited. Already the medical journals of both schools are weighted with charges and counter charges in relation to the



DR. SAMUEL SWAN.

Koch lymph. Dr. William D. Gentry, of 182 State street, is a homeopathist who is an enthusiastic follower of Dr. Swan's theory and claims to have effected several cures of consumption by applying the remedies of that physician. A reporter for THE HERALD called on Dr. Gentry yesterday to secure a full exposition of his theory and practice with the Swan remedies.

"I was walking along Jackson street," he said, "when I saw just ahead of me a poor old man with his left arm shriveled up with paralysis. I raised my eyes and prayed for him right there on the street. 'Father,' I said, 'send Thy healing grace upon this unfortunate man.' Just at that moment a well-dressed woman came along and handed the beggar a quarter and, lo, he stretched out his withered hand to take it."

Dr. Gentry said that when a person took smallpox from a person who was suffering with the disease it was not necessary to touch the patient or to get within breathing distance of him. It is not any material thing about that patient that makes him contagious, he declared, but it is a devil in him that jumps on anyone who comes near. The doctor insisted that this devil could jump twenty and oftentimes thirty feet.

At the end of the sermon five persons came forward for the laying on of hands. The first was a young man who said he was nervous and had a "clouding of the brain." The healer's medical training came to his assistance immediately. He learned that the young man worked at night and that he never slept more than four hours.

Prescription and Prayer.

"You don't need any divine healing," he said. "You have been violating Nature's laws. Sleep eight hours every day and eat well and regularly and you will be all right. However, I will pray with you:

"Oh, Father, help this young man who has a clouded brain. Teach him to keep Nature's laws and don't give him any rest until he sleeps eight hours a day."

The next patient, a middle-aged negro woman, said she had had a cold in her throat for three weeks. The healer prayed that "all the cough and inflammation of the mucous membrane might be removed from her throat at once," and when he had finished the woman asserted that she could take a long breath easily.

An old man with a patriarchal beard said he had palpitation of the heart. Gentry ascertained that he smoked too much and made him promise to stop.

Two little girls had been brought by their mothers to be treated for trifling ailments. As in the previous cases, the healer prayed over them and laid his hands on their heads, after which they were declared to be "as good as new."

Consumption Can Be Cured.

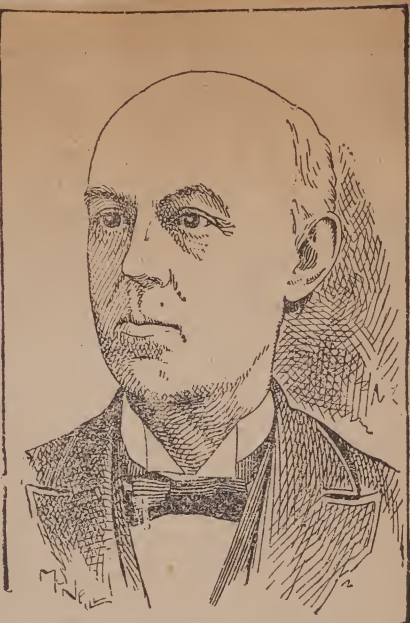
"Consumption can be cured," was the first startling statement made by Dr. Gentry. "I think I can prove that it is a curable disease. The question is, 'How can the disease be cured?' The remedy is the application to the human system of the poison that is produced by that which causes phthisis. Jenner introduced vaccination as a prophylactic for small-pox. He took the lymph found in the vesicles or sores on the udder of kine and introduced it into the skin of an individual. After this introduction of lymph that came from cow-pox, which is similar to small-pox, there set up a suppurative process, and a vesicle was formed on the human body where the kine-pox virus had been introduced into the system. Inoculation then took place. The suppurative process of that vesicle produced a poison which was absorbed into the circulation of the blood and the individual had kine pox. If such person was afterward exposed to small-pox he would only have varioloid. Professor Pasteur claims to have made the discovery that the introduction into the human system of the poison of hydrophobia, when the poison has been reduced in virulence or power, will prevent one from having that horrible disease. This is the same principle precisely as that conceived and first introduced by Jenner in small-pox. Pasteur attenuates the poison of hydrophobia by introducing the poison from the dog having the rabies into a rabbit or guinea pig, then taking the poison from the rabbit and introducing it into another rabbit, and so on until six or eight rabbits have been used. The poison is thus reduced sufficiently for introduction into the human system.

And Professor Koch Comes with a Cure.

"Now comes Professor Koch, assuming the same principle in the treatment of consumption," continued Dr. Gentry. "He claims to have discovered the bacilli which produces tuberculosis. All honor is due him for that discovery. But on the other hand, seventy-eight years ago Dr. Samuel Hahnemann promulgated the theory that *similia similibus curantur*—like cures like. This principle has been known by leading

homeopathic physicians, who have followed it in practice throughout the civilized world. They claim that not only small-pox, but eczema, scrofula, cancer, lupus, leprosy and tuberculosis are produced by specific poison. But before Dr. Koch made the discovery of the bacilli it was not known that these diseases were produced by a living bacilli or microbe. Long before any proper means of attenuation were discovered, it was believed that the specific poisons which produced these diseases could be reduced in power so that there would be no danger in inoculating healthy persons, and that, according to the law of "like cures like," such attenuation would effect a cure in these diseases.

"Not until 1868 was it ever announced to the medical profession that there was a specific poison which caused diphtheria, scarlet,



DR. WILLIAM D. GENTRY.

yellow, malarial, and typhus fevers. This was announced by Dr. Samuel Swan, of 13 West Thirty-eighth street, New York City. He claimed that the product of the disease contained the poison which caused the disease. On account of the apparent unreasonableness and the radical ideas of the man in regard to his theory it was accepted only by a few in the profession. After many experiments, Dr. Swan maintained and announced, in 1876, that the morbid product of a disease will cure the disease which produced them if given in the highest potency. That is, by attenuation the poison can be separated from the product by potentization.

Swan's Treatment Made Known.

"I had seen the announcement made in an unostentatious way," said Dr. Gentry, "but it struck me as being unreasonable and I paid little attention to it. But in 1880 I read in the *Organon*, published in Liverpool, England, an account from Dr. J. A. Biegler, of Rochester, N. Y., that he had had a patient, a girl of six years, who was suffering from tubercular

meningitis which had baffled the skill of a number of physicians. Not knowing what to do himself he had written to Dr. Swan, and the latter sent him a quantity of tuberculinum, which he gave the patient, and a complete cure was effected in two months. Since then I have seen accounts occasionally of cures of tuberculosis with this remedy. One cure was by Dr. Braidman, one by Dr. H. H. Tinker, one by Dr. Charles A. Tinker, one by Dr. H. Von Musits and three by Dr. Swan, the originator of the remedy.

"Now, tuberculinum is an attenuated product of the disease phthisis tuberculosis. The attenuation of the product of the diseases I have mentioned is attained in this way: One particle of the product of any disease is thoroughly mixed with ninety-nine parts of the pure sugar of milk. This is the first attenuation. One part of this mixture is triturated or mixed with ninety-nine parts of the sugar of milk again. Then one part of this is again mixed with ninety-nine parts of

sugar of milk, and so on until as high as the 50,000th attenuation is sometimes reached. We find that the higher we go the better are the results obtained. Machinery has been invented in the last few years to complete the attenuation in a short time. The 50,000th attenuation of lycopodium, or club moss, is sometimes given in cases of gastritis. I have procured some fresh tuberculinum from Dr. Swan and have been treating patients with remarkable success. Dr. Swan writes me that his tuberculinum is of the 1,000th attenuation. 'It has the human element in it,' says Dr. Swan, 'and therefore it meets the requirements in all the concomitant diseases, such as tubercular meningitis, tuberculous joints, etc.'

The Danger in Administering Lymph.

"In regard to the inefficiency and danger in the administration of Koch's lymph," said Dr. Gentry, "it should be remembered that Koch attenuates the virulent poison, the bacilli themselves which produce consumption. Koch's lymph is an attenuated form of the substance which causes tuberculosis—he cultivates the bacilli. But tuberculinum is the product of the disease taken and reduced by attenuation, and is not composed of the poisonous bacilli themselves. Sometimes, therefore, when the Koch lymph is injected into the circulation of persons who have an idiosyncrasy for the disease, the weakened tubercles attach themselves to the membranes, for which they have an affinity, and produce tuberculosis where it would not otherwise have existed. Swan, who first manufactured tuberculinum, puts forth the theory that the product of the poisonous bacilli if attenuated 1,000 times will have a quicker and more satisfactory effect in destroying the bacilli in the human system than will be obtained by injecting Koch's lymph, which is the substance of the disease. Tuberculinum will cure the disease without any danger of communicating it to a person who may not be afflicted with phthisis.

Advantages of the Swan System.

"When we study the modus operandi of the origin and action of the bacilli we shall see more the advantage of the attenuated product than of the bacilli. By Swan's system the product is attenuated so highly, and the molecules made so fine by that attenuation that the tuberculinum is easily taken up in the circulation of the blood, and the molecules readily absorbed by the blood corpuscles. But the atoms of the Koch lymph are so large they cannot be absorbed by the blood disk.

"That this may be better understood, let me illustrate. If you look at a drop of human blood with the naked eye you cannot detect a corpuscle or a disk in it. But place the drop of blood under a microscope that magnifies 800 times, and you can readily see that the blood is composed of serum, lymph and blood or disks. There is surrounding these disks a tenacious and gelatinous substance that gives the disk its form. Then if you use a microscope which magnifies 1,200 times you find that this gelatinous substance which gives contour to the disk is perforated, and has numerous orifices through which substances have to pass to nourish within. On breaking up this gelatin-

ous substance you will find within the blood disk a substance which is called the protoplasm. The protoplasm gives us the life. When a person has tubercular bacilli in the system it will be found that the bacilli live and thrive inside this protoplasm. The bacilli are so small that it requires a microscope of 1,500 magnifying power to see them. Now, these orifices through the gelatinous substance of the disk are so small that only a very high attenuation of any product can pass through them. I maintain that the tuberculinum will quickly pass through these orifices and destroy the bacilli that thrive in the protoplasm, without causing high fever, nausea and other phenomena in the patient.

Tuberculinum Gives One a Thrill.

"Tuberculinum causes the patient to feel only a pleasurable thrill, as if the medicine was permeating the whole system. On the other hand, the Koch lymph, not having been attenuated to any great extent in form, after it has been injected through the skin into the circulation, is deposited in the portions of the system having an affinity for the poison. It does not pass through the orifices of the blood disk. The Koch lymph, being the bacilli that produce the disease, settles either on the mucous or serous membranes, where the bacilli thrive. There an inflammation sets in and the patient has high fever. A product is produced, and this product destroys the natural bacilli of the disease, if they are present in the system, but if the patient has no tuberculous bacilli in his system the lymph of Professor Koch, containing attenuated bacilli, causes the disease. It is not the weakened bacilli in the lymph which destroy, but it is the product of those bacilli after they become attached to the membranes and produce inflammation and fever that is destructive to the natural bacilli in the system.

"I can cite one cure of consumption," said Dr. Gentry. "The patient is L. P. Brattstrom, of 741 Van Buren street. Dr. H. C. Allen, of Chicago, has cured cases of tuberculosis with this tuberculinum. On the same principle the attenuated product known as diphtherinum will cure diphtheria. In the same relative manner can be cured cancer, leprosy and scrofula. Variolium will cure small-pox. Instead of using vaccination as a preventive of small-pox, vaccinium can be taken in a powdered form in the mouth and answer the same purpose. Vaccinium is attenuated matter from cow-pox, while variolium is reduced virus from a person having small-pox. Dr. Ballard, of this city, has cured cases of malarial fever and septacæmia with the attenuated product of those diseases. Bright's disease can be treated in the same manner. Hydrophobia can be cured likewise by the attenuated product of the disease. This class of remedies, known as nosodes, was formerly laughed at, but their principle is coming before the scientific world to-day as the safest and best plan in the treatment of these diseases.

"I believe Dr. Swan should be accorded the honor of making the first discovery that the product of the disease of consumption is the remedy to use for its cure. Koch and Pasteur have only proved once again the law of similars. If Koch cultivates a slide or a

homeopathist potentizes an animal poison it is quite a different product to the crude substance which produces the disease—the bacilli. The attenuated product is not the identical; it is a similar, more powerful and effective than the crude. Let Koch inoculate with the crude product and that would be direct poisoning. The only safe and true theory is Dr. Swan's method of using the potentized poison of tuberculosis."

Mr. Brattstrom's Case.

A reporter for THE HERALD interviewed Mr. Brattstrom, who is alleged to have been cured. He was a pale and emaciated man, and spoke with a husky, weak voice at times. He said: "I had tried one physician after another, but kept going down for five years, until I was reduced in weight from 149 to ninety-two pounds. I had night sweats, chills, fever and coughed myself tired every night. I had all the symptoms of consumption. I took the first dose of tuberculinum under the instruction of Dr. Gentry on Nov. 19, 1890. I have taken only eight doses since then. I now weigh 126 pounds, and have but a slight cough and suffer no more night sweats and fever. I can eat anything from a dainty sweetcake to a hard boiled egg without suffering. I have gained fifteen pounds in the last five weeks. I was formerly confined to my bed or easy chair, but now I fly around town almost as a well man."

Dr. Gentry administers tuberculinum by placing a very small grain of the white powder in a small amount of the sugar of milk. It is taken in the mouth.

NEW "DIVINE HEALER" SAYS HE HAS COME TO CAST OUT DEVILS!

Phila Item July 8 1900

Dr. William D. Gentry Professes the Belief That He is Endowed With Miraculous Powers and Wants to Exercise Them Here.

ABANDONED PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

The latest acquisition to the ranks of those Philadelphians who believe in Divine Healing and the driving out of demons, is Dr. William D. Gentry, of Chicago, who, four years ago abandoned the practice of medicine to take up the teaching of his faith. Since then he has traveled all over the country, and says that every case that came under his personal charge has met with gratifying success.

Dr. Gentry came to Philadelphia on July 4, after attending a camp meeting in New Jersey. He was invited to begin his work in the Brethren Mission, 1223 South Sixth street, but it was known that the quarters would be too much cramped and friends arranged for a change.

The large old military hall at 412 and 411 Sansom (formerly Library) street was procured, and the work of transforming it into a commodious meeting room was pushed so rapidly that it was completed last night. The first service in the new place will be held this afternoon, and will be followed by another in the evening.

Dr. Gentry is thoroughly enthusiastic in his work and apparently perfectly convinced of the efficacy of divine healing by the laying on of hands. He does not belong to the Dowle school. "I do not work for Dr. Dowle," he said last evening, "nor have I any connection with him, but work for Christ alone."

Asked to explain what convinced him and his followers that human beings were endowed with the power to drive devils or demons from the breasts of their fellows. Dr. Gentry said earnestly: "I believe God's word through and through, and, believing that in His name exists all power, I have used His name in casting out demons."

Concentration of one's thoughts upon the wonderful works of God, entire devotion to his teachings, and the giving of life work to spreading the Gospel through love of and belief in it, Dr. Gentry said, are the real foundations for success.

He said that it is "Jesus Christ, in

His children, working to His good will and pleasure." As further proof that God intended to endow believers with the power, Dr. Gentry quoted from Mark v 17-18; "These signs shall follow them that believe; in my name they shall cast out devils (demons). In my name they shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover. This is a part of the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ."

Dr. Gentry also quoted the following: "He gave them power against unclean spirits, to cast them out, and to heal all manner of sickness, and all manner of disease." Matt. 13:2.

"And the seventy returned again with joy, saying: 'Lord, even the demons are subject to us through Thy name.'" Luke 10, 17.

"Verily, verily, I say unto you, he that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also. Jesus Christ." John 14, 12.

Speaking of himself and his conversion, Dr. Gentry said: "After practicing medicine for twenty-four years, during which I compiled a large work on materia medica, consisting of 27 volumes and the Concordance Repository of the Materia Medica, consisting of six large octavo volumes of from 850 to 1250 pages each, my mind, in 1892, was directed to the subject of divine healing. I had frequently heard the matter referred to by many persons, and the newspapers of the country.

"But as it was generally in connection with some person publicly regarded as a magician, fanatic or fake, I thought it was the emanation of a weak mind or of some imposter, adventurer, charlatan or schemer, and paid very little attention to it, except, perhaps, in the way of derision or contempt."

Shortly after going to Chicago, to read the proofs and superintend the publication of the works, Dr. Gentry said he met Dr. John R. Boynton, who told him that he was cured during the Rebellion of a disease that he thought would kill him. He said the cure was affected through prayer. Numerous incidents, he said, were brought to his notice, impressing him with a desire to make an investigation. Gradually he became convinced, as he said, "that the Lord Jesus Christ is the Great Physician that never lost a case." Now Dr. Gentry is one of the most ardent advocates of the doctrine.

JAN 25 1903

DIVINE HEALERS MEET AND HOLD MONOLOGUE

The Rev. W. F. Ireland Calls on
Dr. Gentry and Neither Lis-
tens to the Other.

EACH SAYS HE IS GREAT
Mutual Invitations to Attend
Meetings Terminate the
Big Talkfest.

Dr. William D. Gentry, the "converted physician," of Chicago, and the Rev. William Francis Ireland, the "converted actor," of New York, both of whom are practicing the art of divine healing in this city, met each other for the first time yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Ireland called on Dr. Gentry at his boarding house in North Seventeenth street.

It was a happy occasion and the cordiality with which the two healers greeted each other proved that neither considered that he had a monopoly on his profession.

"Since I have taken up divine healing," said Mr. Ireland, when the agents of divinity had exchanged the customary felicitations and seated themselves for a talk, "I have converted more people than I ever did during my experience as a Baptist minister. Many of my former fellows in the clergy have recognized my works and have acknowledged that I am a step in advance of them. I always reply:

"Yes, brother, and I will stay in advance of you until you catch up to me."

The greatest difficulty which confronts divine healing," said Dr. Gentry, "is the fact that so many cranks practice it. There is Dowie, in my own city. He is a brilliant man, I grant you, but his sole aim is to make money. He is no more a divine healer than you. Oh, I beg your pardon. I forgot."

Neither Heeds the Other.

"I find that the tendency of the age is to attempt to ameliorate the prevailing conditions through political instead of spiritual agencies," continued Mr. Ireland, taking up the conversation where Dr. Gentry had interrupted him.

A peculiar feature of the dialogue was that neither man paid any attention to what the other said, but each talked along his own lines and seemed to be having a good time all to himself.

"A great many people say to me, 'We want Socialism.' 'What for?' I ask. We can't trust the politicians with what they have, and why should we give them more?"

Mr. Ireland paused for breath, and Dr. Gentry resumed:

"Speaking of devils, there was a woman at my meeting day before yesterday who had a regular rip snorter. It was a female devil, and the worst of it was she wouldn't let it go, but clung to it tenaciously. The last I heard of her it was still going on at a great rate abusing me at the top of its voice, calling me an impostor and what not."

"In New York there was a woman who had been crippled with the rheumatism for years," said Mr. Ireland, "and the doctors could do nothing for her. I prayed with her, and commanded her in the name of the Lord to rise and she did. That night she was at my meeting testifying, and she was the means of starting a big revival."

Nervous in Battle.

"When I was in the war," Dr. Gentry replied, "I was very nervous the first time I heard the hum of the bullets, and felt an inclination to lie down and get out of the road, but bye and bye I got to thinking, 'You're here to be shot at,' and that is the spirit in which I accept criticism now. I'm here to be shot at."

"An Ontario physician became converted by my teachings and healings," went on Mr. Ireland, "and offered to introduce me and recommend me to an Ontario audience if I would come there and preach."

"I don't care what they say about me, so long as I know I am in the right and my followers go on increasing in numbers," was Dr. Gentry's retort.

Mr. Ireland rose to go.

"I'd be glad to see you at one of my meetings, 1410 Arch street," said Dr. Gentry.

"I am instructing a class in the psychic phenomenon at 144 North Twelfth street," Mr. Ireland replied. "Come and see me. I've enjoyed this little talk immensely."

"So have I," said Dr. Gentry.

GEOHEGAN, WILLIAM ANTHONY

WILLIAM ANTHONY GEOHEGAN, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in Paris, Illinois, June 21, 1859, son of William Henry and Lydia Ann (Koogle) Geohegan, of Scotch and German ancestry. His medical preceptor was Dr. Peter B. Hoyt, who directed his reading in 1878, and in 1882 he was graduated from Pulte Medical College, since which time he has practiced in Cincinnati. He is professor of the practice of medicine in Pulte Medical College; attending physician to Bethesda Hospital; and consultant to the Protestant Home for the Friendless and Foundlings. Dr. Geohegan is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of Ohio, Cincinnati Homœopathic Lyceum and the Miami Valley Homœopathic Society, and of the last three has been president. He married, June 1, 1892, Mary McD. Price. They have three children: Kenneth Price, Edmund Harrison and Marian McDuffie Geohegan.

King Vol IV

GEORGE, EDGAR JESSE



EDGAR JESSE GEORGE, Chicago, Illinois, was born in Fairfield, Jefferson county, Iowa, May 17, 1863, son of Charles F. and Esther A. (Mendenhall) George. His father, of English descent, was born in Syracuse, New York, and his ancestors resided in and near the town of Dryden and took part in the revolutionary war. His mother was born in Fairfield, Iowa, to which place her parents removed from Indiana. Their ancestors were Quakers. Dr. George attended common and private schools and his professional training was received in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, a graduate of 1891. In 1894 he was elected professor of ophthalmology and otology in the National Medical College, Chicago, and in 1896 accepted a similar chair in Hering Medical College, with which he remained until 1898. He was adjunct professor of ophthalmology and otology in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College from 1898 to 1900, then was made full professor, his incumbency continuing until January 1, 1905, when the amalgamation with Hahnemann Medical College took place and he was appointed to the same chair in the latter institution. For six years he has been attending eye and ear surgeon to the Chicago Homœopathic Hospital, Cook County Hospital, Frances Willard National Temperance Hospital and Chicago Union Hospital. He was secretary of the alumni association of the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College from 1900 to 1902, and was then treasurer one year; was appointed assistant business manager of the Chicago

Homœopathic Medical College in 1898, manager in 1899, and served as such until the amalgamation. From 1898 to 1903 he was secretary of the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Association and is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, American Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society, Illinois Homœopathic Medical Association, Homœopathic Medical Society of Chicago and honorary member of Eta chapter of the Phi Alpha Gamma fraternity. **King Vol 1V**

GEORGE, REBECCA ROGERS

Rebecca R George



REBECCA ROGERS GEORGE, Indianapolis, Indiana, born Pendleton, Ind., May 28, 1862; graduated M. D. homœopathic department University of Michigan, 1891; professor of special physiology and hygiene for women in Indiana University since 1898; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

GEORGE, THOMAS HAYES

THOMAS HAYES GEORGE, Cleveland, Ohio, was born in Sandy Lake, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1876, son of Andrew George and Mary R. C. Gordon his wife. On the paternal side he is of Pennsylvania Dutch and on the maternal side of Scotch extraction. His literary education was acquired in the Sandy Lake union school, from which he graduated in 1893; he attended the Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, in 1893-4, and graduated from Volant College (Pennsylvania) in 1897, receiving the degree of B. S.; and of M. S. in 1903. He acquired his medical education in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, from which institution he received his degree of M. D. in 1900. Dr. George acted as house surgeon in the Huron Street Hospital, Cleveland, from October 1, 1900, to May 1, 1902, and in connection with his general practice is anaesthetist, lecturer in pathology and first surgical assistant in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College; and also obstetrician to the Cleveland City Hospital. During the Spanish-American war he was on the United States hospital corps, serving three months on a government hospital train.

King Vol 1V

GEORGE, WILLIAM ELMER

WILLIAM ELMER GEORGE, Indianapolis, Indiana, born near Madison, Jefferson county, Indiana, May 13, 1863; literary education, Central Normal College, Danville, Ind.; graduated M. D., Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1889; student New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine, 1891; member of American Institute of Homœopathy.

GERAN, F. A.

DR. F. A. GERAN died recently in
Brooklyn, N. Y.

GERBERICK, DANIEL PHILIP

DANIEL PHILIP GERBERICK, Lebanon, Pennsylvania, was born October 3, 1855, in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, son

of Daniel M. Gerberick and Catharine Bashore, his wife. He matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, where he received thorough equipment for his profession, and whence he graduated in 1881, with the degree of M. D. He has since prepared and sent no less than twenty students to this celebrated institution of medical instruction. He is active in public affairs, and in 1904 filled the office of state senator. He is a member of the Homœopathic Society of the State of Pennsylvania and the Homœopathic Medical Society of Lebanon county.

King Vol 1V

DR. DANIEL P. GERBERICH, EX-STATE SENATOR, DIES

LEBANON, Pa., Nov. 29.—Dr. Daniel P. Gerberich, a leading physician here, and former president pro tem of the state senate, died at noon today from a complication of diseases following a long illness.

Doctor Gerberich was born October 1, 1855, a son of Daniel U. and Catherine Boeshore Gerberich, in East Hanover township. He was graduated from Hahnemann Medical College in 1891 and began the practice of medicine here. Early in 1900 he was elected to the state senate from Lebanon county. During his second term Doctor Gerberich was chosen president pro tem of the senate. He won state-wide prominence for his campaign against food adulteration.

*n. American Nov 30
1917*

Bulletin Nov ³⁰~~30~~ ¹⁹¹⁷

DEATH OF DR. GERBERICH

Lebanon Physician Former President
of State Senate

Lebanon, Nov. 30.—Dr. Daniel P. Gerberich, a leading physician and former president pro tem. of the State Senate, died yesterday. He had long been ill.

Doctor Gerberich was born October 1, 1855, a son of Daniel U. and Catherine Boeshore Gerberich, in East Hanover township.

He was graduated from Hahnemann Medical College in 1891 and began the practice of medicine in this city. Early in 1900 he was elected in the State Senate from Lebanon county. During his second term he was chosen president pro tem. He won prominence for his campaign against food adulteration.

GERBERICH, MORRIS BASHORE

MORRIS BASHORE GERBERICH, Lebanon, Pennsylvania, was born July 5, 1861, in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, son of Daniel U. Gerberich and Catharine Bashore, his wife. His literary education was received at the Pennsylvania State Normal School at Lock Haven, and Palatine College, Myerstown, Pennsylvania, and he was fitted for the practice of his profession at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated in 1887, with the degree of M. D. He is president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Lebanon county and a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania.

King Vol 1V

Gernert, Albert William, Myerstown, Pa.; Hahnemann Medical College, and Hospital of Philadelphia, 1895; aged 56; died, Dec. 14, 1928, at the Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, of carcinoma of the stomach.

GEROW, STEPHEN W.

Dr. Gerow studied with Dr. Everitt, at Modena, and attended lectures in both the old and new schools, and graduated in the year 1857. He entered into copartnership with his preceptor, and practiced with him for about four years, and then for a short time took up his abode in Newburgh, but, after the death of Dr. Hait settled at New Paltz, where he still resides. He has a large, and increasing practice.

Trans.N.Y.State Hem.Soc.V.4.p 399.

GERRIE, JAMES

Name in full

James Gerrie M.D.

P. O. Address in full

(Gulton Co.)

Johnstown N.Y.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Graduate of the New York Homoeopathic College

N E Med Gaz Nov 1870
PERSONAL.

AUGUST VON GERSDORFF, Doctor of Laws, and Chief-Justice of the Assizes, died at Eisenach, Germany, Sept. 30, 1870, having just completed his seventy-eighth year.

The deceased made himself of great value to the cause of homœopathy, not only by his earnest efforts in disseminating its principles, but by his profound knowledge, which enabled him, as is well known, to prove many medicines under Hahnemann, with whom he was on intimate terms of friendship. Under the direction of this medical master he made the elaborate proving of *Sepia*, a medicine to which homœopathic physicians are indebted for many of their most brilliant cures. *Stannum*, *Zincum*, *Agaricus*, *Ambra*, and several other remedies were carefully proved by him, and have been incorporated into our standard materia medica. It was through him that Jahr, our greatest compiler, obtained a medical education. De Gersdorff found him, the son of a poor Moravian shoemaker, working at the cobbler's bench and at the same time reading a profound work upon philosophy. The learned man saw a life of greater usefulness for the boy than was presented by his father's trade. His later history, so familiar to us all, has shown the correctness of this opinion.

Gersdorff was an intimate friend of Bönninghausen, and like him was a member of the bar. They both practised homœopathy as amateurs, and their reputation for medical skill soon spread so as to interrupt their judicial duties, when government interfered. Bönninghausen abandoned law, while Gersdorff relinquished the practice of medicine. His love for, and interest in it continued, however, until his death. A son of this distinguished man, Ernst Bruno de Gersdorff, M.D., of Boston, is well known in our ranks.

GERSTEL, ADOLPHUS

ADOLPHUS GERSTEL, M.D.

VIENNA, AUSTRIA.

Dr. Gerstel was elected an honorary member of the Institute at Philadelphia, in 1876. He was a contemporary with Hering, and was one of the earliest disciples of Hahnemann, and treated at Prague, the Asiatic cholera in 1831 homœopathically. He was associated with the early homœopathists of Austria, and suffered with them in the persecutions by the Government. He took an active part in the renowned Austrian Provers' Union, and contributed to the literature of our school in many ways. Several reports were presented from him to the World's Homœopathic Convention, in 1876.

He died in August last, but the circumstances attending the event have not been communicated.

A I H 1891

OBITUARY.—Dr. Adolphus Gerster, of Vienna, an honorary member of the American Institute since 1876, died last August. His death was first known when the dead-letter office returned to the Secretary the copy of the "Institute Transactions," which had been forwarded to Dr. Gerster, with a notice of his death. The Secretary writes that Dr. Gerster was a contemporary of Hering; that he combated the Asiatic cholera at Prague, in 1831; was associated with the early homœopathists of Austria from 1819 to 1837, when they were persecuted by the government under allopathic instigation; was a member of the famous "Austrian Provers" Society, and presented several reports to the World's Homœopathic Convention in 1876.

**N Am J1
Hom
Mar 1891**

GESLER, VESTA C A

Dr. Vesta C. A. Gesler, of Saranac, Michigan, died on June 19th, after an illness of about four months from sarcoma of the liver. On May 17, 1900, Dr. MacLachlan, of Detroit, removed the right eye, having diagnosed melano-sarcoma of the choroid, and as her health improved it was hoped that it would not return, but on the following February a tumor was discovered making its appearance in the region of the liver. The Coley treatment was used, but only seemed to aggravate the case. Dr. Gesler has been actively engaged in the practice of her profession at Saranac for nineteen years, braving storms and floods, winter's winds and summer's heat to care for those who needed her assistance. She was a member of the Congregational Church and leaves behind her a memory fragrant with kindly deeds.

Med Cent'y Sept 1 1901

GETCHELL, ELLEN S

But the work of these pioneers was well done, and those who have entered into their labors, and been blessed by them, are legion. Yet they too must answer to the dread call, and we have to remember this day DR. ELLEN S. GETCHELL, born in Augusta, Me., and who died in Boston, Sept. 26, 1888. The following is the statement of one of her friends: "She early exhibited talents for music and literature. In music she played well upon the piano, guitar and cornet, but excelled as a church organist. At the age of twelve a poem by her was accepted by the *Atlantic Monthly*, and thus encouraged, she devoted her time largely to literary work, becoming prominent as the editress and contributor to the *Augusta Literary Companion*. Coming to Boston she entered the employ of John Stetson, the then rising theatrical manager, as examiner of manuscripts. At all times a student and a close observer, her mind became interested in the science of homœopathy, to the extent that she decided to abandon all other claims, and devote the remainder of life to its cause. With that object in view she entered the Boston University School of Medicine, and graduated thence in 1884. She commenced practice in Roxbury, and her success was immediate and rapid. Owing to the demands of her profession, recreation and even rest became almost strangers to her, and when life seemed to promise most, and her ambition and pride were keenest, she passed away in harness to the last, as was her ever expressed wish."

N E Med Gaz Oct 1889

OBITUARY.

ELLEN S. GETCHELL, M.D., class of 1884 B. U. S. of M., died of heart-disease at her residence, 81 Roxbury Street, Boston, on Sept. 26, 1888, aged 49 years.

She was a woman of many accomplishments, and well known in musical and literary circles. Early in life she commenced writing for the press, contributing to and editing the "*Literary Companion*," published in Augusta, Me., her native place.

Later, she became an assistant to John Stetson of Boston, being employed by him as examiner of theatrical manuscripts, and taking charge of his paper. She wrote several light operas, and was well known to the theatrical profession. Becoming interested in homœopathy, she determined to devote herself to its study and practice, and entered the B. U. S. M., giving up all other pursuits. After graduation she settled in Boston, and soon established a good practice. Her success was rapid and marked. She was very kind to the poor, and had many patients in all classes and conditions of life.

Her health failed rapidly during the last few months, but she gave herself little rest, and worked up to the last. Both in professional and social circles she will be sincerely mourned.

N E Med Gaz Nov 1888

GETELMAN, RALPH EHRLER

RALPH EHRLER GETELMAN, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in 1877 in that city, son of Louis Getelman and Emma Ehrlen, his wife. He attended the public and high schools of Philadelphia, and then took up the study of medicine at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1903. He entered the practice of his profession in his native city, and was a member of the dermatological section in the department of surgery of the dispensary staff of Hahnemann Hospital. Dr. Getelman has, however, since the beginning of the present year (1905) relinquished his private practice to become the medical director of the Commonwealth Beneficial Association of Philadelphia.

King Vol 1V

GETMAN, NORMAN.

Adopted the system about 1856; located at Pierrepont
Manor, N.Y. (N.Y. Trans. V. 2.)

Name in full

Norman L. Getman

P. O. Address in full

Richfield Springs N.Y. ^(Stray)

Graduate ~~or Licentiate~~ of

*Hahnemann Medical College
Cleveland Ohio*



Richfield Spa May 30/87

Gents

It is my intention
if nothing prevent to attend
the American Institute of
Homoeopathy

Truly Yours
H. L. Smith

GETZE, GEORGE M

GEORGE M. GETZE, Tarentum, Pennsylvania, is a native of that city, born in 1855. He studied for his profession in Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating from that institution in 1877. He is engaged in the general practice of his profession and in connection therewith is medical examiner for the German Beneficial, the Heptasoph, the Royal

Arcanum and the Knights of St. George societies. Dr. Getze is a member of the Allegheny County Homœopathic Medical Society and of the Allegheny Valley Homœopathic Medical Society.

King Vol LV

GIBBS, FRANK L

FRANK L. GIBBS, Chillicothe, Ohio, born Salem, Ohio, June 6, 1871; graduated M. D. from Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1896; coroner Ross county, 1903-1904; re-elected in 1904.

GIBSON, DAVID MCFARLAND

DAVID MCFARLAND GIBSON, St. Louis, Missouri, professor of obstetrics and gynecology, Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, editor of "The Clinical Reporter," St. Louis, Missouri. On the ninth of March, 1867, there was born near the hamlet of Swanwick, Illinois, the subject of our sketch, he being the eldest son of his parents, Captain Alexander and Eliza (Gaston) Gibson. His early education was acquired at home, in the public schools, and the high school at Sparta, Illinois; leaving the latter he taught school for a time and acquired his higher education under private instruction. Dr. Solon Robertson Boynton of Sparta was his preceptor in medicine and the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri the alma mater from which he graduated in March, 1890. In the final examination he was winner of the surgical prize and also won the appointment as resident physician to the St. Louis Children's Hospital, where he remained for some time. Dr. Gibson has practiced in St. Louis continuously and has been vari-

ously identified with college, educational and hospital work: interne St. Louis Children's Hospital (1890-1894); junior surgeon Good Samaritan Hospital (1900-1902); lecturer on surgery, Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri (1897-1899); professor principles and practice of surgery, same institution (1899-1902); professor of obstetrics and gynecology, same college (1902 to the present time). He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the present treasurer of the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy, a member of the Surgical and Gynecological Society of the American Institute of Homœopathy, member of the St. Louis Homœopathic Medical Society, of the alumni association of the St. Louis Children's Hospital and of the Caledonian So-

ciety. Dr. Gibson has filled the office of registrar and secretary of the college, and for many years has been medical examiner for the Order of Scottish Clans in St. Louis and of the Knights and Ladies of Honor. He married Mrs. Emma Wheat, December 19, 1900.

King Vol IV

GIBSON, L J



L. J. GIBSON, M. D.

GIBSON, ORLANDO GASTON

ORLANDO GASTON GIBSON, St. Louis, Missouri, was born in Swanwick, Illinois, December 10, 1872, son of Alexander and Eliza (Gaston) Gibson. He attended the public and high schools of Sparta, Illinois, and studied medicine under the direction of his brother, Dr. D. M. Gibson, of St. Louis. He completed his course, (1894-1897) in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, receiving the M. D. degree, and since graduation has practiced in St. Louis. He was professor of osteology from 1900 until 1904, and since the latter date has been professor of materia medica in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri; was house physician in Good Samaritan Hospital from 1897 until 1900, and during the two succeeding years was a member of its medical staff. He is a member of the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy, the St. Louis Homœopathic Medical Society, and is medical examiner for the Woodmen of the World, and also for the Knights and Ladies of Security. He married May 20, 1901, Mary Boyle, by whom he has one son, Kenneth Boyle Gibson.

~~King~~ Vol. 1V

GIBSON, WILLIAM ALEXANDER

WILLIAM ALEXANDER GIBSON, Jackson, Michigan, born Ypsilanti, Mich., July 18, 1843; graduated, medical department, University of Michigan, 1866; hospital steward, 8th Mich. Inf., 1862-1865; converted to homœopathy, 1870; physician and surgeon, Michigan state prison, 1892-1902.

GIBSON, WILLIAM J

Name in full

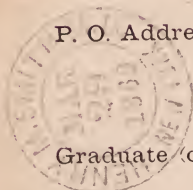
Wm J Gibson M D

P. O. Address in full

Fayette Jefferson Co
Mississippi

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Graduate



GIESER, WILLIAM R

DEATH OF DR. GIESER

Uptown Physician Succumbs to Heart Disease at His Home

Dr. W. R. Gieser, a widely-known medical practitioner in the uptown section, died suddenly this morning at his home, 832 N. 5th st., of heart disease. He had been ill for less than a week.

Dr. Gieser was fifty-five years old and had practiced medicine in this city for over twenty years. He was a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College. He is survived by a widow and two daughters.

Bulletin Feb 26

Ledger Feb 27 1914

DOCTOR W. R. GIESER

Physician, Police Surgeon and Member of Many Societies.

Dr. W. R. Gieser, for 20 years an active practitioner and police surgeon for that time at the Third and Fairmount streets station, died early yesterday morning at his home, 832 North Fifth street, from heart disease. He was 55 years old.

Dr. Gieser was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College and was a member of the Philadelphia Medical Society; Philadelphia Council, 653, National Union; E. Coppee Mitchell Lodge, 605, F. and A. M.; Melita Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Corinthian Cammandery, No. 53, Knights Templar, and Lu Lu Temple. For many years he was on the surgical staff of the Hahnemann Hospital. He was president of the Preston Building and Loan Association. His widow, who was Miss Serrena Callaway, of this city, and two daughters, survive.

GIESER.—Suddenly, on February 26, 1914, WILLIAM R. GIESER, M. D. Relatives and friends, also members of E. Coppee Mitchell Lodge No. 605, F. and A. M.; Melita Chapter 234, F. A. M.; Corinthian Chasseur Cammandery No. 53, K. T.; Lulu Temple A. A. O. N. M. S. and Toledo Council No. 653, National Union, are invited to attend the funeral services, on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, at his late residence, 832 North 5th street. Interment at Dover, Del., on Tuesday.

Dr. G. A. Gifford.

G. A. GIFFORD, M. D., was born in Watertown, N. Y., July 18, 1844.

At the age of eighteen years commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. S. C. Knickerbocker, Watertown, N. Y. In the winter of 1864-65 he attended a course of lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College, in New York.

In the winter of 1866 he attended a course of lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College, in New York.

In the winter of 1867 he attended a course of lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, and received his diploma as doctor of medicine; returned to Watertown, and entered into partnership with Dr. Knickerbocker. He remained one year in Watertown; from thence removed to Clayville, Oneida county, N. Y.

He became a member of the Oneida County Society in 1869, and was elected its secretary the same year.

Trans. N. Y. State Hom. Soc. V. X. p 655.

My full name is

Gustavus A. Gifford

I graduated at

Cleveland

Medical College, in the year

1866

My present address is

Clayville

county of

Oneida

State of

Ny.

where I have resided since

68

Previous to that time I practised in

Watertown

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year

1868

at *Watertown*





IFFORD, GILBERT L., M. D., of Hamilton, Madison county, N. Y., was born in Brookfield, Madison county, N. Y., December 25th, 1841. The first eighteen years of his life were passed in Waterville, Oneida county, N. Y., where he was educated. The proclivities of his childhood developed, in after years, into a desire and determination

to pursue the study of medicine, and to make its practice his life-long work. From this nothing could divert him. In the spring of 1860, he entered the office of Dr. W. B. Brown, of Hamilton, N. Y., and, matriculating at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, graduated in the spring of 1863. Soon afterwards he entered into partnership with Dr. A. A. Mason, of Knoxboro', Oneida county, N. Y., in which he continued until January, 1865; when, having, in the year previous, married Miss Ada D. Fairchild, of Knoxboro', N. Y., he removed to Hamilton, where he had commenced his studies, taking the place of Dr. Brown, who soon after removed to Rochester. Here, giving his whole time and energies to his professional duties, he succeeded in winning the confidence of the community, and gradually but steadily securing for himself a large and valuable practice. He found himself alone in his homœopathic practice, as all the other physicians of the vicinity were allopathic, and the adherents of the new system formed but a small fraction of the population. These few he retained, and many who had been principled against what was termed "the shadow system," have since become its warmest adherents. Since his residence in Hamilton, his courtesy has won for him the respect and good will of his brethren in the profession, while his skill and success have combined to secure for him a large, lucrative, and rapidly increasing practice. He subjects every case of which he has charge to a careful and rigid investigation. A man of large common sense, an earnest and faithful student, and having withal a loving devotion to his profession, he shrinks from no toil incident to it; and as a Christian gentleman conscientiously applies

himself to the relief of the suffering.

Dr. Gifford is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, and of several local Societies.

He is yet young, and gives rich promise of occupying a prominent position in the ranks of homœopathic physicians.



Name in full

Gilbert L. Gifford

P. O. Address in full

Hamilton Madison Co. N.Y.

Graduate ~~(or Licentiate)~~ of

Hom. Med. Coll. of Penn.



GILBERT L. GIFFORD, M. D.

Dr. Gifford was born in Brookfield, N. Y., December 25, 1842. He studied medicine under Dr. Brown, of Hamilton, N. Y., after which he entered Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating in 1863. After graduation he practiced for two years in Knoxboro, N. Y., where on June 1st, 1864, he married Miss Ada Fairchild, who survives him.

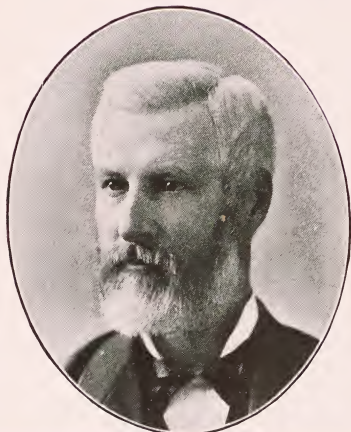
In 1865 Dr. Gifford removed to Hamilton, N. Y., where he took the practice of his former preceptor—Dr. Brown. He was successful from the beginning and soon became well known throughout that section of the country. He was a man of striking personal appearance, of erect form and quiet bearing, versatile in his interests, an enthusiastic collector of coins, an expert fisherman and yachtsman, and a man of unusual mechanical skill. The manifestations of sorrow heard at his funeral were evidences of the high regard in which he was held, and of the sense of loss his death brought to all.

Suddenly, while seated at his desk, acting as secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Baptist Church, of which he was a member, and which was holding its session in his office June 11, 1906, Dr. Gifford without a struggle, was called to his reward.

Dr. Gifford joined the Institute in 1869. **A I H 1906**

GIFFORD, G L

G L Gifford





Dr. T. V. Gifford, Kokomo, Ind.

GIFFORD, WILLIAM HENRY

WILLIAM HENRY GIFFORD, Cleveland, Ohio, was born in Watertown, Ohio, October 27, 1867, son of John and Marguerite L. (Sternberg) Gifford, of English and German lineage. He attended the public schools and Ives Seminary of Antwerp, Jefferson county, New York, and was graduated from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, Illinois, with the degree of M. D., in 1891. He is now engaged in general practice in Cleveland, and is a member of the Cleveland Homœopathic

and Notheastern Ohio Homœopathic Medical societies. He married, July 28, 1892, Katherine Gertrude Jones.

King Vol IV

GIFFORD, WILLIS BAKER

WILLIS BAKER GIFFORD, Attica, New York, was born in Lee, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, February 3, 1851, son of Dr. John B. Gifford and Lydia Baker, his wife. Dr. Gifford, the elder, was one of the pioneers of homœopathy in Western Massachusetts, a graduate of Berkshire Medical College in 1842, and a practitioner in Lee until the time of his death, in 1866. Dr. Gifford, the son, was given a good common school and academic education, and graduated from a high school in 1868. He studied medicine under the preceptorship of the late Dr. A. R. Wright, of Buffalo, and received his degree in medicine from the University of Buffalo in 1876. Since 1877 he has been engaged in active practice in Attica, New York, and also has been prominently identified with various homœopathic institutions in Wyoming and Erie counties as well as in all Western New York. His first appointment was that of interne of the Buffalo Homœopathic Hospital, and he subsequently was a member of the medical staff of the same. He was health officer of Attica from 1890 to 1905; the organizer and at one time (1888) president of the Western New York Homœopathic Medical Society; first vice-president of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society in 1895, and its treasurer in 1901. Dr. Gifford was state medical examiner from 1899 to 1905, and reappointed in 1905, making nine consecutive years in this position. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society and of the Buffalo Clinical Club. He also is a 32d degree Mason, a member of the Acacia Club of Buffalo, and of the Ancient Accepted Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In 1891 Dr. Gifford married Eva A. Drew of Attica, New York.

King Vol 1V

Dr. Biggar. Dr. Gilbert's death has been so very recent and under circumstances so sad, that we will call on Dr. J. B. Gregg Custis of Washington, for a few words of tribute to our deceased brother.

In Memory of

Charles B. Gilbert, M. D.

J. B. GREGG CUSTIS, M. D.,

Washington, D. C.,

Almost the last duty I performed before leaving my home was to attend the funeral of Dr. Charles B. Gilbert, which occasion was to me particularly sad because of the intimate relations which I had enjoyed with the Doctor for a number of years. Under the circumstances, I feel honored that I have been selected from his colleagues to call attention to the mournful occurrence and to give testimony in some slight degree at any rate to the honorable life, magnanimous character and self-sacrifice with which his name will always be associated.

I have not had time to acquaint myself with the history of his youth and early manhood, but the characteristics of his later life would not have been so prominent had they not been founded upon an honorable inheritance, careful rearing and environment of refinement and rectitude.

Dr. Gilbert's intention was to be with us to-day to take part in our discussions, and he would undoubtedly have added to our knowledge. His temperament was such that he would have attended this memorial meeting to show respect to those of our brethren who have left us during the year, with many of whom he was intimately acquainted.

The Doctor was one of the old practitioners of Washington. He graduated from Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1876. He practiced for a short while in Iowa, but most of his professional life was spent in Washington, where he was known to many of you as one of the most unselfish and scrupulously careful of any of our practitioners. He first came to Washington as an employe of the Government, but after a while became associated with one of the original geniuses of the School and early practitioners in the District of Columbia, Dr. Gustavus Pope, who by reason of his exceedingly active mind, almost universal scientific knowledge and natural independence of character, practiced medicine in a most liberal manner, so far as Homœopathy was concerned. We might

gilbert
report his brilliant cures which included cases considered as incurable. Dr Chas B Gilbert lost his wife after only eight months of married life and he never remarried.

Upon the death of his parents he called his two sisters to his home and with them kept up his household. He was a Swedenborgian in religion

say that association with him led Dr. Gilbert to study medicine ; but while Dr. Pope achieved great success, he did not give Dr. Gilbert his inspiration as a homœopathic physician. This Dr. Gilbert received from Dr. Constantine Hering, in whose office he spent a year or more, and with whom he held most intimate relations. Dr. Hering taught him how to study our materia medica, and from his library Dr. Gilbert became conversant with the literature of our School to such a degree that he was one of the best informed in early Homœopathic literature of any of the members of the Institute.

You will all remember how persistently and consistently he fought the adoption of our seal of *curentur* instead of *curantur*, and while we did not agree with him, we had to admire his honesty in the matter, and in this, as in all other contentions, he won the esteem and respect of everyone, regardless of differences of opinion.

His patients were strongly attached to him because of the universal kindness and careful consideration with which they were treated.

In spite of his most consistent and conscientious adherence to his belief in Hahnemann's law and Hering's teachings, Dr. Gilbert was tolerant to such a degree of opinions of others that he always expressed his regret at the inability of those who differed from him to grasp the truths which he recognized so clearly and to which he held so firmly. He never recognized slights, nor harbored resentment, never criticized his fellow practitioners without some excuse for the faults which gave rise to the criticism.

He held the position of President of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the District of Columbia, was active in organizing the National Homœopathic Hospital, and a member of its staff for a number of years.

The death of Dr. Frederick W. Payne of Boston gave occasion for Dr. Gilbert to write a notice which was widely published, and I know of nothing better with which to conclude my remarks and to exemplify Dr. Gilbert's character than to quote the admirable sentiments, which can now be properly adapted to himself. Upon leaving Washington I was handed the article by one of his dearest and most intimate friends, and shown how it fitted the Doctor's character :—

"Dr. Payne received in this country and Europe the best medical education to be had at the time, and kept constantly in touch with the advances in knowledge in his specialty both here and abroad ; as a lecturer he was no less brilliant than as an orator and prescriber ; he was as modest as he was able, and had to be urged to

CHAS. B. GILBERT, M. D.

1403 H STREET N. W.

TELEPHONE, 985.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

May 28 1900.

Dear Doctor: I enclose check for \$4. for the Organon as I find that I need it to study.

I have not Dudgeon's translation since writing you and find that he has added an appendix showing the differences between the different editions to a certain degree; but I find also that he has taken liberties with the text; for instance: p. 67 where he gives the formula S. S. C. he translates - nach dem einzig naturgemassen Heilgesetze: "by the only ^{S.S.C.} therapeutic law conformable to nature: as "heil" means "heal" and "gesetze" means "law" and as "therapeutisch" is "therapeutic" he is convicted of distorting its meaning. Dudgeon also translates: - nach dem alten, beliebten Wahlspruche: C. C. S. - "according to the old favorite axiom: as an axiom is "a self evident truth" and as C. C. Curren is anything but that as H. has.

shown in this very work and
as "wahl" means "choice" (^{or favorite})
and "spruche" means "sentence"
or saying he is again ~~con~~ used
as the German for axiom is also
axiom it follows that he has
distorted again.

Dudagen makes frequent
grammatical mistakes also:
p. 39^{xx}, distinct traces of it-
would yet be discovered in every
age. (Lines 2 and 3.) making the
discovery apply to the future
instead of the past ages.

I thank you for your
courtesy.

What is the price of Ed^m 1?

The Med. Museum library
has 142^d Eds and Jordan's
French translation of the 3rd.

Yours truly
Chas. B. Whit

I must look up Finck's
translation. I am not sure
that I have it as far as pub-
lished. We need a translation
which has not been published.

Dr. Charles Badger Gilbert was born in Saco, Me., March 24, 1845. He was the son of a lawyer and the eldest of six children. The family soon moved to Bath, where he lived until he left home at the age of 20 to attend Eastman's Business College, in New York, which he had to leave, on account of illness, before his course was completed. He held position as bookkeeper in Hartford and also in New York, then he went West on account of poor health, and worked a claim in Kansas for three years.

He came to Washington in 1872, where he worked first in the Government printing office and afterwards in the Treasury Department. While there he studied medicine for two years at Columbian University. He had been brought up a homœopath, but there was no medical college of that school in the city. He went to Philadelphia, to Hahnemann College, for his third year, and graduated in 1876. While there he lived with Dr. Hering's family, and read proof for one of Hering's books. Many of his own books were annotated with Hering's notes.

Dr. Gilbert returned to Washington in 1876, and with the exception of a year in Minneapolis, he remained there the rest of his life. In 1877 he married Miss Ella Hay, of Portland, Me. She had always been in poor health, and died the next spring after weeks of great suffering. Dr. Gilbert was devoted to his wife, and frequently mentioned her in conversation. After her death, he boarded alone until 1900, when on the breaking up of the family home in Maine, his two sisters came to live with him. Dr. Gilbert died after a short illness, June 13, 1907. He was buried in Portland, Me., beside his wife.

During his professional life, his time was all devoted to practice, he lived in his work, and found inspiration and recreation in it. He took almost no vacations, but always enjoyed attending the sessions of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He wrote many articles in medical journals, and also many letters to doctors about different matters of controversy, and spent much time in annotating his books with valuable information.

The doctor is greatly mourned, not only by a large number of devoted patients, but also by his fellow physicians in Washington, to whom he was a great help and inspiration.

Hahn Mo July 1909

Apl. 29/89.

Dear Doctor;

Yours with \$5. enclosed
duly rec'd; you have made a
slight error on the N. H. Monthly
leaving out 1 no. for which I retain
the .05¢. I mention ~~to~~ so that you
will understand why I do
not send back the .05¢. I don't
understand why you withdraw
your offer as the other journals.
The proofs published by the Pr.
Jr. were not published as a part
of the journal at all, any more
~~than~~ than the Chronic Diseases
now being published by the
Advance is a part of that jr.

I should have sent you the
other journals as receipt of your
letter but that I found the 3^d Vol.

of the Br. Jr. & that the first No.
of the Family Journal was
missing.

Truly
Chas. B. Gilbert
will send by Exp. tomorrow.

CHAS. B. GILBERT, M. D.
1444 RHODE ISLAND AVE.

TELEPHONE. 985.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Sept 9

1901.

Dear Doctor;

Can you refer me to
any publication wherein the
Rev. T. R. Everett speaks of
Hahnemann's annoyance
at Curantur? Have you such
a publication? if so, I should
like to have it - if not in a
set of journals; what can
you do for me? I will try
and attend to the money
part better if necessary.

Truf C. Gilbert

PHONE, 985.

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1901.

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CHAS. B. GILBERT, M. D.

1403 H STREET N. W.

TELEPHONE, 985.

PHONE, 985.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

May 10 1900.

1901.

Dear Doctor;

I am anxious to get the text of the paragraph in the 5th German ed. of Hahnemann's Organon where in the formula S. S. Curantur (or Curatur) occurs and especially the spelling of Curantur (or rantur).

Will you be kind enough to get it for me? I want to use it as soon as possible and shall be glad of any early reply.

With kind regards to the family I am

Very Yours
C. B. Gilbert

Dr
C. B. Rave
170 N. 10th

CHAS. B. GILBERT, M. D.

1403 H STREET N. W.

1444 R. I. AVE.

TELEPHONE, 985.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

May 22 1901.

Dear Doctor,

As I under-
stand it the enclosed P. from
Ogden 1st Ed. is ~~the~~ ^{not} not
just like the 2^d Ed. 20 which
last is like 3^d Ed (1874) P 20.

Do you mind telling me
whether I am right about
that? I cannot find
2^d Ed. here except in Italian.

The medal to which you
referred me I do not
think is the one found
at Hahnenemann's house
according to the description.
Are you sure?

Truf C. B. Gilbert

GILBERT, CHARLES EDWARD

CHARLES EDWARD GILBERT, New York city, is a native of that city, born September 30, 1848, son of Hugh S. and Sarah M. Gilbert, on the paternal side a descendant of Sir Humphrey Gilbert of England, and on the maternal side he is in part of French extraction. Dr. Gilbert acquired his earlier education in New York, and graduated from Public School No. 35 during the principalship of Thomas Hunter, and his higher education in the College of the City of New York; he was educated in medicine at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, from which he graduated in 1870, and he also attended upon two courses at Bellevue Medical College. Since he came to his degree Dr. Gilbert has practiced in New York city, where he is a well known figure in professional circles. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the New York County Homœopathic Medical Society, the Manhattan Club, and of Atlas Lodge, F. & A. M. Dr. Gilbert has been twice married.

King Vol 1v

GILBERT, H S



GILBERT, JAMES B

HOMŒOPATHY was introduced into Savannah, Ga., in the year 1842, by Dr. James B. Gilbert, a graduate of the University Medical College of New York city, and a student of the honored Dr. John F. Gray. He was a skilful physician and a gentleman of high culture. By means of his remarkable success in curing a number of cases which had been abandoned as incurable by the "regulars," he established a large practice almost immediately, and gave to our system an impetus which has steadily increased ever since. Upon his arrival in Savannah he presented his diploma and joined "The Georgia Medical Society," which is the city local society. His success in practice soon attracted the attention of Dr. James M. Schley, a fellow member, who shortly afterward went to New York to learn the new system from Dr. Gray. When he returned he established himself as a homœopathic physician, and quickly gained a widespread reputation. Very soon Drs. Gilbert and Schley received official notice that the society would have a discussion as to the propriety of having homœopathists retain membership. The result, of course, was their expulsion, as in the more recent case before the Massachusetts Medical Society. This movement did not diminish the ardor of these heterodox enthusiasts, nor did it check the spread of the system, but they soon ranked among the most extensive practitioners of the city. In the spring of 1853 Dr. Gilbert died, greatly lamented, from overexertion in professional duty. He was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy from the commencement of his professional life. Dr. Schley died in the spring of 1874, in the midst of a very large practice.

JAMES BANKS GILBERT, M. D.

James Banks Gilbert, M. D., was born in Jersey City in about 1820. After receiving suitable education he entered the office of his friend and relative, the distinguished Dr. John F. Gray, of New York, as a student of medicine. Dr. Gray was well known as one of the earliest converts of homœopathy; but as there were no homœopathic colleges in the world at that time (the first was organized in Philadelphia in 1848), he took his medical degree from the University College of New York about 1842.

Going to Savannah, Georgia, soon after, as the pioneer of homœopathy in the State, he promptly made a wide rift in the allopathic sides of the community in the usual way, by curing cases which had been found invincible by old school methods. Jealousy and envy were, of course, excited, and the Georgia Medical Society, of which he had become a member, on presenting his diploma, notified him that at the next meeting would be discussed the question of the consistency of retaining in its membership a professed homœopathist.

Dr. Gilbert, while a strong man, was not contentious, and knowing that the action of the society was a foregone conclusion, he simply paid no attention to the notification, and, of course, the question was settled in the negative, while the doctor pursued the even tenor of his way, propagandizing his new system by his success in dealing with disease.

Such was his success that, as in the case of many good men, he was soon an overbusy man, overworked and overwhelmed. His devotion to his patients was self-sacrificing, and there is no end to the exactions of a sick woman or one who has a child or other dear one in peril. While of splendid physique and of great powers of endurance, he had his limitations, and at last, in 1852, his health failed; pulmonary hæmorrhage announced the fearful fact, and he was forced to take, what he hoped would be, a limited vacation. He called to his side his cousin, Dr. W. H. Banks, then established in Macon, Georgia, who was well qualified, having also been a student with Dr. Gray, and a partnership was formed. Dr. Gilbert went to his old home, but did not recover as he hoped. He returned in the winter, but soon arranged to go to Nassau, N. P. In the spring of 1853 he landed back in Savannah, hoping to reach the home of his childhood and his parents before his death, but the steamer that he expected to bear him in life, took his corpse to his last home.

In 1846 Dr. Gilbert joined the American Institute of Homœopathy, but the exactions of clientele, with the lack of such facilities of transportation as now exist, prevented his attendance upon the sessions. He was known by reputation to many colleagues throughout the country, and his correspondence with the pioneers of the land was large. He was highly esteemed wherever he was known as a man of integrity, a physician of unusual skill and a friend of great heart, tender and true.

The writer of these lines was his pupil and friend, between whom and himself the most intimate and affectionate relations existed, and in whose arms he drew his last breath. Sad was the night. Many were the tears he has seen shed by grateful patients while speaking of his kindness and devotion. Well was he worthy to be called by that highest of all titles, "The good physician."

A I H 1910 may

—F. H. Orme.

He Am Just Home

~~DR. JAMES B. GILBERT died at his residence, No. 23 West Thirty-seventh street, December 9th, aged forty-four years. Dr. Gilbert was born in Gilbertsville, in 1852, and graduated at the Medical Department, University of the city of New York, in 1873. After two years in the hospitals in Europe he continued in the practice of his profession in this city until the time of his fatal illness.~~

~~Hom Times Jan 1897~~

GILBERT, NELSON ROBERT

NELSON ROBERT GILBERT, Bay City, Michigan, was born in Ontario, March 7, 1842, son of Peter and Hannah (Collard) Gilbert, and is of English descent. He obtained his early education in the common schools, and later attended the English grammar school at Ingersoll, Ontario. He studied for his profession in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, receiving his degree of M. D. in 1871, and in the same year passed the examination of the medical board in Canada. Dr. Gilbert's first field of practice was in Lynedoch, Norfolk county, Ontario, where he remained four years, and in 1875 he removed to Michigan, locating at Otsego Lake. He lived there seven years and in 1882 he removed to Bay City, his present

place of residence. From 1876 to 1882 Dr. Gilbert was United States examining surgeon, and is now a member of the board of censors of Detroit Homœopathic College. From 1878 to 1882 he was treasurer of Otsego county, Michigan; 1883-1885, coroner of Bay county; 1894-1898, was member of the advisory board of pardons and president of the board for two years. He is a member of the Republican state central committee, member of the board of control in the Home for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, and since 1902 has been president of the board. He has been a member of the board of education of West Bay City eight years. Dr. Gilbert holds membership in the Michigan republican club, and is the first president of the Saginaw Valley Homœopathic Medical Society. December 20, 1875, he married Jennie E. Louks of Lynedoch. Their children are: Mabel A., Maud E., Mollie M. and Nelson Ross Gilbert.

King Vol IV

GILBERT, NELSON ROBERT

NELSON ROBERT GILBERT, Bay City, Michigan, born Norwich, Ont., March 7, 1842; graduated M. D., Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1871; member board of censors, Detroit Homœopathic College; member and president of board of pardons; president of board of control, Michigan Home for Feeble Minded and Epileptics.

Gilbert, Samuel T., Johnstown, Pa.; Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1879; aged 74; died, May 5, of carcinoma of the prostate. 1928.

GILBERT, S.

Settled in Williamsburgh, N. Y. in 1856.

GILBERT, WILLIAM WALLACE

WILLIAM WALLACE GILBERT, St. Louis, Missouri, was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, November 11, 1876, son of William B. and Susan (Baldwin) Gilbert. He attended the graded and high schools of Arlington, Kansas, being graduated from the latter in 1893, and studied medicine with Dr. I. B. Julian of Arlington as preceptor. He entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri in 1895, from which he was graduated with M. D. degree in 1898. In 1897 practiced in Bluff City, Kansas, under certificate from the state board, while since 1898 he has been a general practitioner of St. Louis. He pursued a post-graduate course in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1902. He has been professor of clinical medicine in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri since 1900, was lecturer on pathology in that college in 1899-00, and resident physician of St. Louis Children's Hospital in 1899-00. He is business manager of "The Clinical Reporter," published in St. Louis, and secretary of the board of trustees of Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri. He holds membership in the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy, the St. Louis Homœopathic Society, the Children's Hospital alumni association and the Masonic fraternity. He was married, June 4, 1901, to May Gilman.

King Vol 1V

GILBOURNE, HENRY

Three Mile Bay, N.Y.
Sept. 29, 1876.

Prof. H. H. Hurnsey
Dear Sir

I wrote a few
days ago to Prof. J. Beakley
in regard to attending
Lectures at the Hahnemann
Medical College of Phila.,
during the session of 1871-72.
He advised me to address
you.

I attended one course
of lectures at the Park
Homoeopathic Med. Hall,
during the session of
1869-70 and would

like to complete a second
and final course at
the Hahnemann College
of Philadelphia.

The design of address-
ing you has a pecuniary
object. I am short of
means requisite to
admit me to a course
of lectures and would
like to become respon-
sible to you or the Faculty
of the College for the
payment of my tuition.
I have no security
to offer more than
my offer of honesty.
You will please to
let me know if you
can favor me. Prof.
Beakley is my Uncle by
marriage and I

complete a second
year course at
Hermann College
of Philadelphia,
design of address-
ing a pecuniary
and short of
requisite to
the course
of, and would
become respon-
sible or the Faculty
of the College for the
of my tuition.
and security
more than
of honesty,
if please to
now if you
or me, Prof.
my Uncle by
age and I

refer you to him
for any further infor-
mation you may
desire.

Yours respectfully
Henry Gilboe

GILCHRIST, JAMES GRANT

JAMES GRANT GILCHRIST, Iowa City, Iowa, was born in New York city, April 28, 1842, son of William Wallace and Redelia Ann (Cox) Gilchrist. He studied under private tutors in New York city, in Mitchell's Academy, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the University of Pennsylvania, and the State University of Iowa conferred on him the A. M. degree in 1886. He read medicine in 1860 with Dr. George R. Starkey of Philadelphia as his preceptor, and attended, 1860-62, the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he received his professional degree. He practiced in Philadelphia, 1863-66;

Winona, Minnesota, 1866-67; Owatonna, Minnesota, 1867-74; Detroit, Michigan, 1875-77; Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1877-79; Detroit, Michigan, 1879-83, and in Iowa City since 1883, having limited his practice to surgery for the past eighteen years. He was surgeon to the out-patient department of the Homœopathic Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1865-66; demonstrator of anatomy in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1866, professor of surgery in the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan; chief of staff of the Detroit Homœopathic Hospital (now Grace Hospital), 1879-83; professor of surgery in the College of Homœopathic Medicine of the State University of Iowa, since 1882; organizer of and surgeon to the Homœopathic Hospital (State University of Iowa), Iowa City, Iowa, since 1887; and conducts the general surgical clinics of the College of Homœopathic Medicine in the State University of Iowa. He also was its registrar from 1883 until 1903, and director of the Homœopathic Hospital, Iowa City, at the same time. A frequent contributor to the medical press, he edited the department of medical jurisprudence and later that of surgery for the "Medical Investigator," and was a regular contribu-

tor to the "American Observer." He has read many papers before the American Institute of Homœopathy and other medical societies. He is author of the following works, with dates of publication: "Rules for Tying Arteries," 1867, Halsey Brothers; "Surgical Diseases," 1873, Halsey Brothers; "Etiology and Curability of Tumors," 1876, Edwin A. Lodge; "Tactics and Drill for I. O. O. F.," 1877; "Surgical Therapeutics," 1880, Duncan Brothers; "Surgical Principles and Minor Surgery," 1881, Duncan Brothers; "Surgical Emergencies," 1882, Duncan Brothers; chapters for Arndt's "System of Practice," 1884-5, F. E. Boericke; chapters for Dickinson's "Practice," 1885, Dickinson; "Charles the First, a Martyr," 1885, Church Review Co.;

"Manual for Infantry Officers," 1887, A. C. McClurg & Co.; "Syllabus of Surgery," 1892; "Elements of Surgical Pathology," 1895, Gross & Delbridge; "Itinerary of English Cathedrals," 1901, Bell & Sons, London, England. His "Surgical Therapeutics" was translated and published in Madrid, Naples, Berlin, Leipsic and Paris.

Dr. Gilchrist is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, Hahnemann Medical Association of Iowa, Central Iowa Homœopathic Medical Society, and of the last two has been president; is a member and ex-president of the Johnson County (Iowa) Homœopathic Medical Society; ex-member, ex-president and ex-secretary of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan; ex-member of the Missouri Valley, the Pennsylvania and the Minnesota Homœopathic Medical societies; ex-member and ex-president of the Detroit College of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons, and honorary member of the New York Homœopathic Medical Society, the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy, the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Society and the Homœopathic Medical So-

ciety of Kansas. He is ex-president of the Baconian Club (scientific), Iowa City, and ex-colonel of the 3rd Iowa National Guard (1890-1896), after serving as first lieutenant and captain of Company C of that regiment, while his first military service followed his enlistment in 1863, 40th Pennsylvania Infantry, in the civil war. He married, June 15, 1863, Elizabeth Thomas, and their children are: Bertha, widow of William H. Ridgway; Rollin; Redelia, wife of Herbert L. Stone; Helen and Janet Marjory, wife of J. V. Westfall.

King Vol 1v

GILCHRIST, JAMES G

JAMES G. GILCHRIST, M. D.

The few words I shall say are in accordance with his wishes. I shall not speak of him as a surgeon or physician, but as a domestic man and as a scholar. I shall depart from this so far as to say that, although a homeopathic surgeon, he always placed homeopathy above his surgery. The two professors of materia medica in the College of Homeopathic Medicine in the State University of Iowa, have always found in Professor Gilchrist one of their staunchest supporters. Knowing what his medicines would do, he always withheld the knife and demonstrated to his class the efficacy of homeopathic prescribing.

Dr. Gilchrist was essentially a home man. He was not a club man nor a fraternity man, but the evenings and hours outside of his profession were always spent at home with his family, and his four daughters, all of whom are graduates of the State University, received their father's help which, now that he is gone, I am sure that they appreciate.

Again, Dr. Gilchrist was a church man. That little church in Iowa City always looked to him for support and for help. His rector could always rely upon him. Having the reputation of being the best pipe organist in the state of Iowa, he devoted that talent which his Master had given him, to the church. For this he will be remembered in Iowa City longer than for his professorship in surgery and language, in both of which he was eminent.

He was also the Colonel of one of our military regiments. Having seen service during the civil war, he was given this post, and was one of the most loved and respected officers of the state. This was what gave to his profession that military air, and in this his students always respected him.

I suppose that my statement that he was one of the best English scholars we had in our University may come as a surprise. He was professor of English and English Cathedrals in the Extension Department of the University. He has written and published a book on English, and the times when he gave lectures on English Cathedrals, or pipe organ recitals, were gala days for the students at Iowa City.

So in addition to what you know, please bear in mind that he was a model father, a model churchman, and a thorough English student.

Dr. Gilchrist joined the Institute in 1894.

GEORGE ROYAL.

A I H 1906



JAMES GRANT GILCHRIST

James Grant

June 1906



Jas G Gilchrist M.D.
Lancaster, Pa.

GILCHRIST, JAMES GRANT

GILCHRIST, JAMES GRANT

Born in New York City, April 28, 1842.

Graduated at the Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania March 4 1863.

Demonstrator of Anatomy March 1865 to Nov. 1866.

Surgeon Hom. College Dispensary 1865-66.

Chair of Surgery in Homoeopathic Medical College Michigan University 1876-78.

Chair of Surgery Homoeopathic Medical Department State University of Iowa, 1886--

Author of: Surgical Diseases and Therapeutics.
Surgical Emergencies.
Surgical Therapeutics.
Principles of Minor Surgery.
Surgical Pathology and Therapeutics.

Member of Americal Institute of Homoeopathy in ; Hahnemann Association of Iowa in ; Central Iowa Hom. Society in ; Johnson Co (Iowa) Hom. Med. Society in ; Honorary member of the New York, Kansas, Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota State Societies.
Received degree of A. M. State University of Iowa in 1890.

At present professor of Surgery and Surgical Gynaecology and Registrar of Faculty in Hom. Med. Dept. of Iowa University.

SURGEON CONDEMNS COLLEGE ATHLETICS

Training Liable to Cause Premature Death, Says Dr. Gilchrist, of Iowa.

Feb 1 1903
BAD EFFECT ON MORALS

Students Smoke Pipe and Wear Sweaters While Walking on Street With Women.

Special Dispatch to The North American.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, January 31.

Dr. James G. Gilchrist, professor of surgery and secretary of the faculty of the College of Homeopathic Medicine of the University of Iowa, made a sweeping indictment of the present forms of college amateur athletics in America at the meeting of the Baconian Society, a research association of the university professors, to-day. Dr. Gilchrist is the chief operating surgeon of the Homeopathic Hospital, and is an M. A. and M. D. of the University of Pennsylvania. He has been at Iowa since 1882. He said:

If a man intends to devote his life to athletic pursuits and keeps up his training, as he must, he will damage himself beyond repair, it is true, but the catastrophe may be somewhat delayed. He will have acquired a large heart and blood vessels, to say nothing of lungs that are out of all proportion to any legitimate need of his body. Sooner or later aneurism, valvular disease of the heart, pulmonary disease of various kinds, brain lesions, hernia and other conditions are sure to appear, and his death in all respects will be a premature one.

But if a man trains three months in a year, as our students do, trains as a prize-fighter or a professional athlete would, dropping it all at once at the close of the season, returning to his former habits of life for nine months, his life is in peril. This is in no sense a theoretical statement; it is hard fact, with ample proof at hand. How often have we seen young men trained in this manner taken ill with an ailment which the untrained man would take lightly and go down to death with scarcely a pretense of resistance. Such work is not training; it is suicide.

Intellectually, Dr. Gilchrist holds training detrimental. It puts the man under the absolute, severe, unvarying rule of training. The evenings, which should be given to recreation, are required for study, which a tired body forbids being very productive. Says Dr. Gilchrist:

The athletes gradually acquire a careless dress, slangy and vulgar speech and coarseness of manners. This is bad enough in the case of young men, but when, as in co-educational colleges, the young women show similar characteristics, the aspect is deplorable. I have seen, and I doubt not other colleges can duplicate it, young men at the theatre in the evening in the presence of ladies in sweaters; seen them walking in the streets in the same dress with young women and smoking a pipe!

There is plenty of reason to hope and expect a change in the present methods. Competition with an adversary in something that calls for mere bodily, muscular, physical endurance or capacity ought to be suppressed. Games of all kinds—football, baseball, tennis, cricket, some kinds of track performances, rowing, swimming, fencing—can be made perfectly satisfactory if the spirit of competition can be kept out of it. Let us have our field for games and sports of all kinds, but let it be purely amateur; no striving for records, no contests with other colleges, no exhibitions, no striving to excel in feats that none but a professional acrobat could ever find useful. And, above all else, no trainer, no coach.

CHAIR OF SURGERY.

JAMES G. GILCHRIST, A. M., M. D.,
Professor.

FRED. J. BECKER, M. D.,
Assistant.

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

November 12th 1898.

My dear Doctor,

Yours at hand. I have sent you a
photo (also! not looking as 1860), for the
College, with biographical items on back.
I cannot get away from here ^{until} June, as
I have other work in the University, so will
miss the Commencement, but in some way
I am impatient to get "in touch" again with
the old college.

Very Sincerely Yours,

James G. Gilchrist

Pemberton Dudley M.D.

Philadelphia

Penna.

OBITUARY.

JAMES GRANT GILCHRIST.

James Grant Gilchrist, Iowa City, Iowa, was born in N. Y. City, Apr. 28, 1842. He studied under private tutors in New York City, in Mitchell's Academy, Philadelphia, in the University of Pennsylvania and the State University of Iowa conferred on him the A.M. degree in 1886. He attended, 1860-'62, the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he received his professional degree. He practiced in Philadelphia, 1863-66; Winona, Minnesota, 1866-67; Owatonna, Minnesota, 1874-76; Detroit, Michigan, 1875-77; Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1877-79; Detroit, Michigan, 1879-83, and in Iowa City since 1883, having limited his practice to surgery for the past eighteen years. He was surgeon to the out-patient department of the Homœopathic Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1865-66; demonstrator of anatomy in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1866; professor of surgery in the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; chief of staff of the Detroit Homœopathic Hospital (now Grace Hospital), 1879-83; professor of surgery in the College of Homœopathic Medicine of the State University of Iowa since 1882; organizer of and surgeon to the Homœopathic Hospital (State University of Iowa), Iowa City, Iowa, since 1887, and conducted the general surgical clinics of the College of Homœopathic Medicine in the State University of Iowa. He also was its registrar from 1883 until 1903, and director of the Homœopathic Hospital, Iowa City, at the same time. A frequent contributor to the medical press, he edited the department of medical jurisprudence, and, later, that of surgery for the "*Medical Investigator*," and was a regular contributor to the "*American Observer*." He is author of the following works, with dates of publication: "Rules for Tying Arteries," 1867; "Surgical Diseases," 1873; "Etiology and Curability of Tumors," 1876; "Tactics and Drill for I. O. O. F.," 1877; "Surgical Therapeutics," 1880; "Surgical Principles and Minor Surgery," 1881; "Surgical Emergencies," 1882; chapters for Arndt's "System of Practice," 1884-85; chapters for Dickinson's "Practice," 1885; "Charles the I, a Martyr," 1885; "Manual for Infantry Officers," 1887; "Syllabus of Surgery," 1882; "Elements of Surgical Pathology," 1895; "Itinerary of English Cathedrals," 1901. His "Surgical Therapeutics" was translated and published in Madrid, Naples, Berlin, Leipsic, and Paris.

Dr. Gilchrist is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, Hahnemann Medical Association of Iowa, Central Iowa Homœopathic Medical Society, and of the last two has been president; is a member and ex-president of the Johnson County (Iowa) Homœopathic Medical Society ex-member, ex-president and ex-secretary of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan; ex-member of the Missouri Valley, the Pennsylvania and Minnesota Homœopathic Medical Societies; ex-member and ex-president of the Detroit College of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons, and honorary member of the New York Homœopathic Medical Society, the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy, the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Society and the Homœopathic Medical Society of Kansas. He is ex-president of the Baconian Club (scientific), Iowa City, and ex-colonel of the 3d Iowa National Guard (1890-1896), after serving as first lieutenant and captain of Company C of that regiment, while his first military service followed his enlistment in 1863, 40th Pennsylvania Infantry, in the Civil War. He married, June 15, 1863, Elizabeth Thomas, and their children are: Bertha, widow of William H. Ridgway; Rollin; Redelia, wife of Herbert L. Stone; Helen; and Janet Marjory, wife of J. V. Westfall.

His death occurred March 22d, after an illness of about a month, although he had been in failing health for the past year.

N E Med Gaz June 1906

The Roll-Call.

Dr. JAMES G. GILCHRIST, Professor of Surgery in the Homœopathic Medical College of the University of Iowa, died at his home in the latter part of March, just before the JOURNAL went to press for the April issue. He was a man of refinement and culture who had seen much of the world and had tasted of its disappointments. He was a well-known figure some twenty years ago at medical gatherings in Michigan, and had many friends in and out of the profession, of the latter particularly among musicians, for the doctor was an accomplished performer on the pipe-organ. As a surgeon he became notable chiefly on account of his faith in the superior efficacy of homœopathic therapeutics and in his continued and earnest advocacy of constitutional treatment before resorting to surgical measures. Peace to his ashes!

New Pac Coast J1 Hom Aug 1906

James Grant Gilchrist, A.M., M.D.,
1863 —



James Grant Gilchrist.

Born: New York City. April 28th 1842

Graduated Home: Med: Coll: Pa: March 4-1863.

Demonstrator Anat: in same. 1865 (Mar) to 1866. Nov: -

Surgeon, Coll: Dispenary - 1865-66.

Chair of Surgery, West. Med. Coll. Mich: Ann Arbor 1876-78

Chair of Surgery: Hom: Med. Dept: State Univ. Iowa 1886

Author:

Surgical Diseases and Therapeutics

" Emergencies -

" Therapeutics

" Principles & Minor Surgery

" Pathology & Therapeutics.

Member: Amer Inst. Hom: ~~to~~

" : Hahn: Assn. Iowa -

" : Central Iowa Hom: Med: Soc:

" : Johnson Co (Iowa) Hom: Med. Soc.

Honorary Member of New York, Illinois, Kansas,
Missouri, and Minnesota State
Societies -

A. M. degree. State University of Iowa 1890.

At present, Professor of Surgery and Surgical Gynaecol-
ogy, and Registrar of Faculty, Hom: Med: Dept
State University of Iowa.

ALBERT GILES, M.D.

Was born in Kingston, N. Y., May 10, 1809. He left a printing office, where he had been engaged, to study medicine. He, at the Berkshire Medical College, at Pittsfield, Mass., in December, 1835. He at once began practice in Troy, N. Y., and in January of the following year he married Miss Ann Osborn of Troy. In 1839 or 1840 he moved to Troy, Wis., where he continued in practice till 1846 when he adopted the teachings of Hahnemann and in 1847 removed to Racine. After ten years of successful practice here, his failing health obliged him to seek a more inland place and he went to Madison and entered into partnership with Dr. J. Bowen of that place. Here, with Dr. Bowen, he edited the *Madison Homœopathist*. His family being much opposed to his leaving Racine, he returned there after a few months and became the partner of Dr. Rufus B. Clark. He joined the Institute in 1857 at the meeting held in Chicago. He died June 7, 1862.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1893.

GILL, LUTHER THOMAS

LUTHER THOMAS GILL, Gibsonburg, Ohio, born Exeter, Ontario, Canada, January 12, 1870; graduated M. D. Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, 1896; clerk Gibsonburg special school district, 1900-1902; member of board of health, 1900-1903.

GILL, WILLIAM ED

WILLIAM ED. GILL, Norwalk, Ohio, born Erie county, Ohio; literary education, Ohio State University; graduated, Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1877.

GILL, HARVEY Z.

DR. HARVEY Z. GILL, of Los Angeles, died at his home in Long Beach, California, on February 8th. Dr. Gill, as surgeon during the Civil War, made a splendid record and obtained high rank; in the earlier days of his professional career he achieved considerable distinction as a writer on timely medical topics, particularly on diphtheria. He reached the ripe age of seventy-six years.

Pac C JI Hom Feb 1907

GILLARD, EDWIN

EDWIN GILLARD, Sandusky, Ohio, was born in Venice, Erie county, Ohio, June 21, 1845, son of John Gillard and Margaret Hines, his wife. He attended the common schools, spent one year in the Sandusky high school, one year in Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, and was graduated from Oberlin Commercial College. His medical education was acquired in Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, from which he graduated in 1872. He lived in Bellvue, Ohio, April 16, 1869, and since his graduation from the medical college in 1872 he has practiced in Sandusky. He was partner with Dr. I. B. Massey for two years, then alone until 1890, and after a partnership of one year with Dr. F. W. Merly, he again practiced alone. In 1890 and 1891 Dr. Gillard was professor of gynecology in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, Ohio State Homœopathic Medical Society, the Miami County Homœopathic Medical Society and of the American Association of Orificial Surgeons. He also is a Mason, member of the lodge, chapter, council and commandery; a member of the Men's Literary Club of Sandusky and of other professional and social bodies. He was coroner of Erie county, Ohio, from 1882 to 1884. Dr. Gillard married, March 3, 1869, Ida Elizabeth Stroud. Their children are Cora Ella, Edwin Eugene and John Taylor Gillard.

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Edwin Gillard, M. D., 1845-1917. Sandusky, Ohio, lost one of her honored citizens recently in the death of Dr. Edwin Gillard, a member of the Institute since 1890.

Jl A I H
Nov. 1917

Born in Venice on June 21, 1845, Dr. Gillard had lived in Erie county practically all his life. While a student at Oberlin, during the Civil war, he ran away from that institution to enlist in the federal army. In 1867, he was graduated from Oberlin. He married Miss Ida Elizabeth Stroud in 1869.

Attending the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College at Cleveland, Dr. Gillard was graduated from that institution on February 14, 1872. For fully 54 years, Dr. Gillard practiced medicine in Erie county and was recognized as one of the foremost physicians not only of that section, but of the state.

For a number of years, Dr. Gillard practiced with Dr. J. B. Massey, of Sandusky. He was also honored by being tendered the chair of gynecology in the Cleveland Homeopathic College.

Of his family, there remain the widow, two sons, Dr. E. E. Gillard and John Taylor Gillard, of Sandusky; a brother, Dr. David Gillard, of Port Clinton, and a sister, Mrs. Ed Matt, of Huron.

GILLELAND, LELAND HEDGES

LELAND HEDGES GILLELAND, Grand Rapids, Michigan, born White Pigeon, Mich., May 5, 1876; graduated, National Medical College, Chicago, 1899.



JOHN RICHARD GILLETTE, Republican, of the Twenty-second District of Philadelphia, was born in Washington, District of Columbia, March 24, 1867. At an early age he removed to Harrisburg, Pa., and later to Philadelphia. He was educated in the public schools and Central High School, Philadelphia, and was graduated from the latter in 1882. After a brief business career he read medicine and was graduated from Hahnemann College in 1892. Subsequently he was appointed district physician of Philadelphia. He is a school director of the thirty-second section. He was on the Democratic, City Party and Lincoln tickets in 1906 and was elected over his regular Republican opponent by a majority of 1,202. At the session of 1907 he was a member of the Committees on Judiciary Local, Accounts, Compare Bills, Pensions and Gratuities and Public Health and Sanitation.

House of Representatives
Harrisburg.

Dear old Dr.:-

Kindly deliver to heaven
for me, Roman - Queer. Proximity. (The)

I will return it shortly.

Very best & love to my old friend,

Affectionately,
John H. Harte

LEGISLATOR SAYS HE IS AGAINST PENROSE

N. Amer. March 5, 1908
Republican, He is Candidate for
Re-election on Local Option
Platform.

GIVES VIEWS IN LETTER

Thinks Reform Measure Will
Sweep State—Wants
Honest Senator.

Dr. John R. Gillette, Republican, who represents the Twenty-second Legislative District in the state House of Representatives, has announced himself as a candidate for re-election at the April primaries on a local option and anti-Penrose platform.

In declaring his opposition to Penrose, Dr. Gillette says the commonwealth of Pennsylvania is in need of some honest, good-minded man of the people to guard her interests in the United States Senate. Concerning local option, it is his firm conviction, he says, that the issue, gaining fresh impetus daily, will sweep the state. His letter follows:

To the Editor of The North American.

Philadelphia, March 4, 1908.

Dear Sir—As a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and with full intention to go before the people again at the April primaries for renomination, and believing that no man shall deceive the people, nor by right fail to clearly state his views in advance, that the people may know what to expect of him, I declare myself as unalterably opposed to the re-election of Senator Penrose.

The commonwealth of Pennsylvania is, indeed, in need of some big, broad-minded man of the people, honest in intent, jealous of her great needs, conscientious to accomplish in the Senate of these United States all those vast interests which are of right hers; with an eye single to every and all interests, his own master, not hedged about; lofty, pains-taking—such a man shall and will rise to end the reign of Penroseism at once and for all time.

The people are and should be militant, and it is due to their own neglect if the history of the next legislative session shall not record an accomplished fact. It is folly to suppose that such a man, preferably a Philadelphian, does not exist in the body politic; and my faith in true men fortifies me in the belief that such an one will, at the proper time, rise. This noble country has never failed for men—the right men at the right time—and God Almighty will take a hand.

When, in the coming years, the history of achievement of a Roosevelt shall be dispassionately written, the loftiest principles of Republicanism will appear to have been represented in him, and succeeding generations will couple his name with Washington, Lincoln and Garfield, of revered memory.

True representatives of the people will always hasten to carry into effect the demands of the people on all questions and readily anticipate their desires. Such a desire is local option, and it is my firm conviction that the issue, gaining impetus each day, will sweep the state.

On this record I am willing, as one man at least, courageously to stand unfaltering, preferring to rise or fall fighting for principle and hoping for the day when true republicanism shall rule.

Very sincerely,

J. R. GILLETTE,
1801 North Fifteenth street.

City Party to Oppose Gillette.

Clayton M. Hunsicker, one of the City party leaders of the Thirty-second Ward, yesterday said that Representative J. R. Gillette would not be supported for renomination by the City Party Ward Executive Committee. George W. Maxwell may be presented by some of the City party workers as a candidate in opposition to Mr. Gillette at the primaries in April. Mr. Gillette was elected to the last Legislature on a fusion ticket. He recently announced himself a candidate for renomination and as opposed to the re-election of Senator Penrose and in favor of local option.

Mar. 6, 1908,

GILLETTE, JOHN R

OFFICE HOURS:
7 TO 9 A. M.
2 TO 3 P. M.

JOHN R. GILLETTE, M. D.,
1808 NORTH 15TH STREET.,
PHILADELPHIA.

2/22/99

My Dear Receptor:-

In answer to yours
of 2nd inst. most sorry to
inform you that, as I can
learn of the whereabouts of
the original records of Kahn
Institute, is that our Class
Secretary (92) handed them
over to his successor, locked

GILLETT, MARTIN H.

Martin H. Gillett, M. D., of Springfield, Erie county, N. Y., died October 17, 1862, in the 28th year of his age.

He was born in Prattsburgh, Steuben county, N. Y. He graduated from the American Medical College, in Cincinnati, May 18, 1856. He soon after commenced the practice of medicine, in accordance with the teachings of that school, in Adamsville, Galia county, Ohio. After remaining there a short time, he removed to Centreville, Allegany county, N. Y., where he practiced nearly four years.

Having had a limited experience in the practice of Homœopathy, in 1859 he visited Buffalo, for the purpose of acquiring a thorough knowledge of this system of medicine. He was as earnest as he was indefatigable in his efforts to obtain a complete acquaintance with the whole theory and practice of Homœopathy. He soon became convinced of the entire superiority of this mode of practice and fully adopted it.

During the summer and fall of 1862, diphtheria prevailed to an alarming extent in Springfield and vicinity. While other practitioners and systems frequently failed, he was eminently successful in the treatment of this fearful disease, having lost but *one* case previous to his death. He fell a victim to the same malady he had so successfully treated in others. In a few hours after having visited his last patient he was found to be past hope of recovery. A fatiguing ride, in the practice of professional duties, over a widely extended farming community, taxed his physical strength to its utmost capacity, and hastened his premature death.

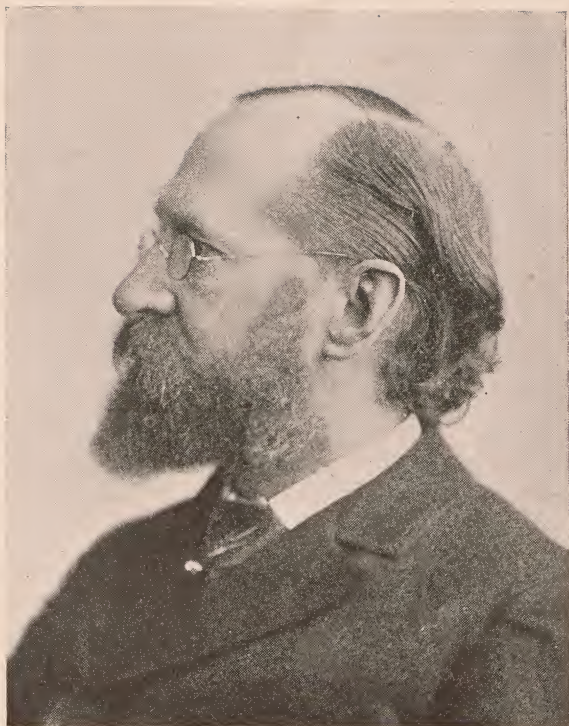
Although but a student in the practice of the new system, he excelled in a faithful delineation of symptoms in all his reported cases, and in accuracy of judgment in the selection of remedies. As a physician, he was wholly devoted to the interests of his patrons; as a citizen, he stood deservedly high in the esteem of all who knew him. He was an earnest seeker after truth, and conscientious in the performance of every known duty.

Trans. N. Y. State Hom. Soc'y. 1863. p 136.

GILMAN, ADDIE F



ADDIE F. GILMAN,
Jan., '96-May, '97.



JAMES E. GILMAN, M. D.,
Chicago, Ill.

Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Institutes
of Medicine, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital.

GILMAN, JOHN ELLIS

GILMAN, JOHN E., M.D., was born at Harmer, Ohio, in 1841. He comes of an old puritan family, his ancestors on his father's side having been prominent in the old colonial days of this country, in the political, ecclesiastical, and social history of New England. On his mother's side, Dr. Gilman descended from the Fays, another old Massachusetts family.

When Dr. Gilman was only five years of age his father, who was a physician removed to Westborough, Mass., where he entered upon the practice of medicine. It was his intention that his three sons should also become physicians; and he shaped their studies to that end. John E., even as boy, conceived a natural liking for the profession which had been chosen for him. His studies were a source of pleasure, and the assistance which he was called upon from time to time to give to his father, in his surgical and other practice, increased his interest in what he looked forward to as his life work. When he was seventeen years of age, his father died and he afterward studied with his brother, then practicing at Marietta, Ohio, and also under the direction of Dr. R. Hartwell, of Toledo, Ohio. He finished his course of study at Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago, and entered at once upon the practice of his profession in this city. Dr. Gilman's success in his profession has been generally recognized. One of the most practical of those recognitions was his selection to fill the chair of "physiology, sanitary science and hygiene" in Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, the most noted homœopathic institution west of the Allegheny mountains, a position he has held since 1884. Dr. Gilman has literary talent of a high order, as well as a genius for his chosen profession. He is an art critic of

recognized merit; and as such, has long been identified with the Chicago Press. His contributions to journals and periodicals have been frequent, and have covered a wide range of subjects outside of medicine. Although not a drop of anything but Puritan blood runs in the veins of the Gilman family, the Chicago

representative of the old New England stock, while revering the general nobility of character of his ancestors, is by no means blinded to their faults, and some clever criticisms in verse of their old time creeds, and customs have been among the products of his pen.

JOHN ELLIS GILMAN, Chicago, Illinois, was born in Marietta, Ohio, July 24, 1841, son of Dr. John Calvin and Elizabeth Crane (Fay) Gilman. His paternal ancestors emigrated from England in 1635, settling in the towns of Exeter and Gilman-ton, New Hampshire. He attended the common and high schools of his native town and studied medicine, to a greater or less extent, under his father's direction between the ages of eight and fifteen years, afterwards with his brother, Dr. W. L. Gilman, and later with Dr. George Hartwell. He completed the regular course in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, in 1871, and has since practiced in Chicago. In 1871 he was connected with the aid and relief society of the Chicago fire. In 1882 he was professor of first physiology in Hahnemann Medical College, serving until 1894, when he became professor of materia medica, and since 1904 has been emeritus profesor of materia medica. He is a member of the medical staff of Hahnemann Hospital and also of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Clinical Society, the Chicago, Homœopathic and the Illinois State Homœopathic Medical societies. He married, July 26, 1860, Mary D. Johnson, and they have a son, William Tenney Gilman, who is a prominent physician of Chicago.

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John E. Gilman, Chicago, Ill.

Born, 1841, in Harmer, Ohio.

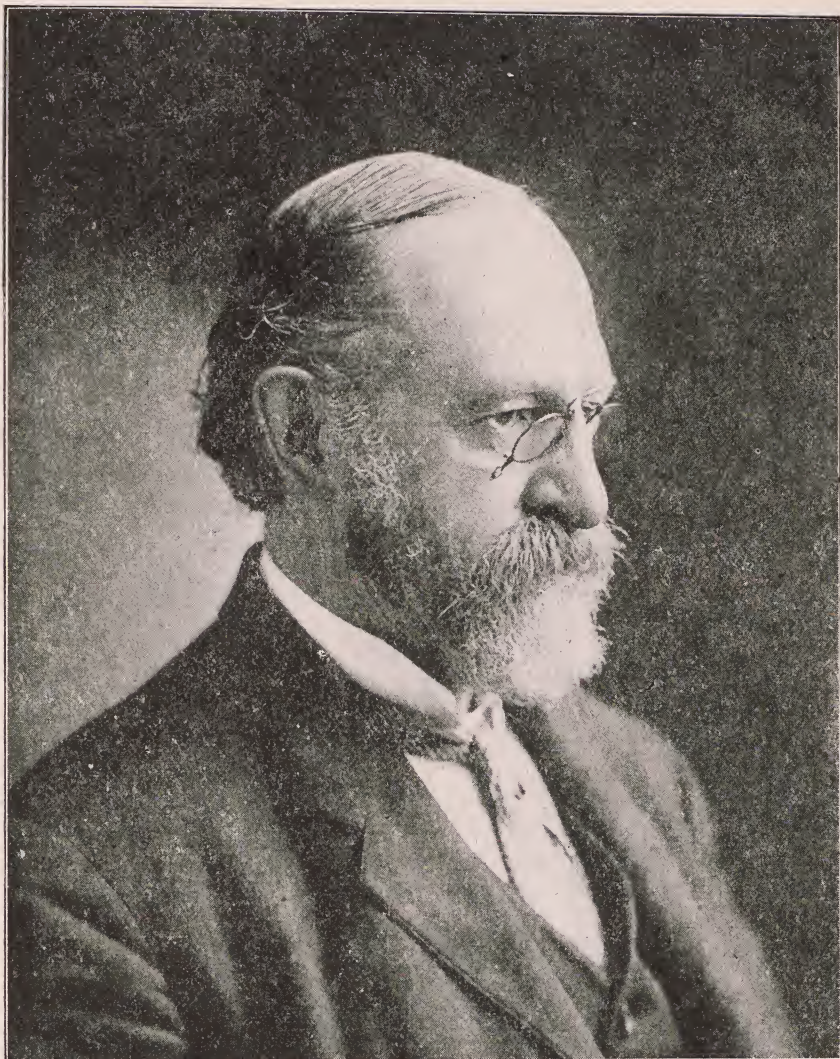
Died, June 21, 1916.

Graduated from Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago, 1871.

Member of Institute since 1882.

For many years he was Professor of Materia Medica in Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and was Professor Emeritus at the time of his death.

A I H AUG 1917



JOHN E. GILMAN, M. D.,
CHICAGO.



GILMAN, MARTIN, M. D., of Vicksburg, Miss., was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., July 24th, 1821. He is the youngest son of Salmon Gilman, who is still living on a small farm in Lorraine, Jefferson county, N. Y., at the advanced age of 81. Here the subject of this sketch was reared and lived until his twenty-first year, excepting during the autumn and winter months, which were spent in school and in teaching.

Dr. Gilman is descended from an illustrious line of Scotch families, among whom was the family of John Taylor Gilman, for many years Governor of New Hampshire, and who filled many other important positions of trust, during and immediately after the war of the revolution. His father served with distinction in the war of 1812, since which time he has been occupied with his farm. His pecuniary resources being restricted, his son was thrown upon his own ingenuity for means to defray the expenses of his education. This he accomplished by alternately teaching and attending school. His literary education was received at the Black River Literary Institute, Watertown, N. Y. After leaving this institution, he went, in 1842, to South Carolina, where he was engaged in teaching for nearly two years. Returning again to his native State, he commenced the study of medicine, and took his first course of lectures at Geneva, N. Y., and graduated at the New York University, in the spring of 1846. Immediately after his graduation, he commenced the practice of medicine in his native county, where he continued for two years. At the very urgent solicitation of his cousin, Dr. John Gilman, then a practitioner of homœopathic medicine, in Columbus, O., he removed to that city in the spring of 1848, to investigate the claims of homœopathy. After a year and a half of experiments, and a thorough trial through a fearful cholera epidemic, he became fully satisfied of the truth of the great law on which rests the curative action of medicines.

In 1849, he settled in Lexington, Ky., where he remained until 1851, when he accepted the chair of Chemistry in the Memphis Medical Institute. Early in his course,

the chair of Obstetrics was made vacant by the resignation of its incumbent, and Dr. Gilman was unanimously selected to fill that chair in addition to his own. In the spring of 1853, he removed to Port Gibson, Miss., where his success in the treatment of yellow fever, in the terrible epidemic of that year, won for him a distinguished reputation. In 1854, he was married to the third daughter of Samuel Wherritt, of Richmond, Ky. He removed to Vicksburg, in 1859, where he has filled the positions of Alderman, Mayor, County Treasurer, and Superintendent of Public Education. He has now a call to fill a chair in a Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri.

In whatever position Dr. Gilman has been placed, he has performed his work with credit to himself and with honor to his profession. As a teacher, a physician, a professor, and a civil officer, he has acquitted himself admirably and with entire success. If the past is any guarantee of the future, a career both useful and brilliant is opening before him.

GINN, CHARLES MILLER

CHARLES MILLER GINN, Dayton, Ohio, born Sidney, Ohio, April 13, 1876; literary education, Miami University, 1895-1896; student at Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, 1899; graduated M. D. from Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1899; practiced in Dayton since 1900.

GINN, CURTISS

CURTISS GINN, Dayton, Ohio, born January 7, 1872; literary education, Oberlin College (three years); graduated M. D. from Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, 1895; interne Miami Valley Hospital, 1895; visiting surgeon, same institution, since 1896.

GINNEVER, ARTHUR

ARTHUR GINNEVER, Glen Cove, Long Island, New York, born in Nottingham, Eng., in 1865; graduated M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital in 1901.

GISH, DANIEL J

Name in full

Daniel, J., Gish, M. D.

P. O. Address in full

Hopkinsville Christian Co. Ky.

Graduate (or ~~Licentiate~~) of

Homoeopathic College Cleveland, C.



Grand Lodge of Kentucky,



OFFICE OF GRAND MASTER.

No. 524 West Walnut Street.

Louisville, Ky.

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JAS. T. WILLIS, . . . Grand Representative,
WILLIAMSTOWN.
J. FRANK GRANT, Grand Representative,
PETERSBURG.

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The subject of this memorial, Dr. Adam Given, was born at Warm
Springs, Bath Co., Va., ^{Oct 15 1829,} 1829. Died in Louisville, Ky., on 18th day
of September, 1896. He was reared and educated in the vicinity of
his place of birth, having received his education largely at Little
Levels Academy, Greenbrier, Va.

It is to be regretted that papers that would furnish much
information as to his early life could not be inspected; an exam-
ination of these records would furnish material for a lengthy
biography; but we feel assured that this would not have met the
approbation of Dr. Given, because of his excessive modesty and
unwillingness to be made conspicuous at any time.

June 19, 1853 Dr. Given married Miss Caroline Benstone, who
for forty-three years shared with him the sorrows and joys of life,
and stood by him in the hour of death. The children that blessed
their union have long since joined the silent majority.

Dr. Given commenced the study of medicine with Dr. McCheney of
Warm Springs, Va., and in October 1853 went to Chicago to complete
his medical education, and to make that city his home. He attended
his first course of lectures at Rush Medical College, 1853-4,
commenced the practice of his profession and graduated from Chicago

Medical College 1863. Having practiced medicine for ten years in that city, he removed to Louisville, Ky., 1864, when he was appointed Post Surgeon, having charge of all hospitals here, until continued ill health compelled him to resign. At the end of twelve months his health was sufficiently restored to permit him to resume the active duties of his profession.

At this time he commenced the practice of medicine again, locating near Fourteenth & Jefferson Streets, in which vicinity he continued to reside until his death.

During the years that followed, notwithstanding the arduous duties entailed by his profession, he found time to engage in literary pursuits, the results of which are alike able and creditable. The first in the order of publication, given to the public in 1863, was an ecclesiastical chart, presenting a chronological view of the origin and history of the various religious denominations of the world. This work that required years of patient research and arduous toil, received the commendation of divines of all sects. This chart, and the key accompanying it, evidences clearly the religious trend of thought that controlled him in every act of life.

And again, we find his ability as an historian fully acknowledged, and commended, in the published transactions of the American Scotch-Irish Society, the subject of his paper an answer to the

Louisville, Ky. -3-

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question, "Who are the Scotch-Irish?" was accepted and complimented by an organization of men, of acknowledged ability and erudition.

Dr. Given prepared, and left in manuscript form, a work on Biblical Prophecies that indicates vast research, profound knowledge of the subject and natural ability that will be recognized and appreciated in the future.

With all the onerous duties now crowding into his life, he could still find time for the service of the Master in other directions, for it was about this time that he conceived the idea of "The Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home." He was the originator of the scheme, and one of the pioneers in this inspired movement for the amelioration of the woes and sufferings of ~~the~~ Widows and ~~the~~ Orphans.

If Dr. Given had closed his earthly career at this time, he had accomplished enough to have immortalized his name, and to have embalmed forever his memory in the hearts of this people. And, as it is, in the ages that are to come his name shall and will be spoken with reverence and praise by the hundreds who have been, and who shall yet be the beneficiaries of this noble, this magnificent charity, upon which God's sweetest blessings rest, as it must rest upon all those who have been, or shall be concerned in its maintenance.

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JAS. F. WELLS, Grand Representative,
WILLIAMSTOWN.
J. FRANK GRANT, Grand Representative,
PETERSBURG.

This effort seemed to increase his zeal for all good works.

And ever sensible of the claims of the needy and suffering, we soon find him engaged in another good enterprise; when he, Dr. Dudley Reynolds, Dr. McDonough, and others, May, 1869, opened the Western Free Dispensary in this city. Here Dr. Givens and his co-laborers with ^{The} self-sacrifice that characterised the physicians of those days, labored faithfully, honestly, and zealously in the cause of humanity.

About the year 1878 Dr. Given became a convert to the Homoeopathic system of practice, and from that time to the day of his death he was a firm believer in and a careful, painstaking and successful practitioner of Homoeopathy.

I do not think it necessary to enlarge upon Dr. Given's ^{devotion to} Homoeopathy. In this, as in all else, he was conscientious, earnest, zealous, faithful. Arriving at his conclusions, only after the most rigid investigation, and having the courage of his convictions, he gave the remaining years of his life to the promulgation of the principles enunciated by the immortal Hahnemann; carrying with him into the new system of practice the friends and patrons who employed him in other days, who followed in his lead, because they recognized the truth, the honesty, the incorruptible integrity of their friend and physician.

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JAS. T. WILLIS, *Grand Represent*
WILLIAMSTOWN.
J. FRANK GRANT, *Grand Represent*
PETERSBURG.

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After he became a Homoeopathic Physician, still filled with the milk of human kindness, we find him again engaging in another good work. He was largely instrumental, perhaps the prime mover in the organization and opening of the first Homoeopathic free dispensary ever opened in this city. From this, in all probability, arose the crowning work of his life. He was one of the first to see the necessity for, and to encourage the opening of our College here for the education in this medical center, of the numerous men and women who desired efficient training in a Homoeopathic School. To this enterprise he gave the best efforts of his later years, giving freely of his time, his means, and his invaluable counsel; and we are constrained to believe that, in his efforts to prepare a text book on the theory and practice of Homoeopathy for our students, he shortened his life. This he leaves to us as an evidence of his energy - his fidelity to and his love for the institution that will now sadly miss his fostering care, and long feel its irreparable loss.

It would be pleasing and profitable to follow the career of Dr. Given from childhood to the grave, were the data at hand, to chronicle faithfully the life history of this elegant christian gentleman, to place his life and his life work before us that we

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Louisville, Ky.

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might profit by its study. That our lives might be made purer, better, holier, because of his example; but time forbids.

In this brief biography there has been no attempt to eulogy, no fulsome flattery - that could not reach the ear of the dead, and could only offend the sensibilities of the living; I have tried to state facts only, plain and simple, like the life of him of whom I write, who, unostentatious himself, would not desire his memory marred by flattering fancies.

And thus we leave him, his life work finished, and its history *entablated* ~~established~~ on the memory of the multitudes of friends who survive him, as it is written in ineffacable characters on the sorrowing hearts of those who now mourn his absence.

He lived a consistent christian life, and, "When the final summons came, Sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust, Approached the grave, like one who wraps the drapery of his couch around him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

C. P. Meredith, M.D.

GRAND LODGE OFFICE

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LOUISVILLE.
C. F. KLEIN, Deputy Grand Master
WINCHESTER.
H. J. STRENG, Grand Warden
RICHMOND.
R. G. ELLIOTT, Grand Secretary
LOUISVILLE.
GEO. W. MORRIS, Grand Treasurer
LOUISVILLE.
JAS. T. WILLIS, Grand Representative
WILLIAMSTOWN.
J. FRANK GRANT, Grand Representative
PETERSBURG.

Being requested to speak, Prof. Dudley S. Reynolds said:

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen; I did not come here through idle curiosity, but when I heard there was to be a eulogium of my friend of thirty years, Dr. Adam Given, I felt it my duty to be present, and I am proud to bear testimony to the superb traits of his sublime character.

He graduated at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, 1864. I met him in Louisville about the first of August, 1866. His tall, slender form moved daily through these streets on missions of charity, for thirty years. Dr. Given was thoroughly imbued with the responsibility of his office. He was a man of deep and intense convictions, and with as fixed purposes and as unalterable determination as any man I ever met. When he conceived it his duty to perform a certain action in a certain manner, no persuasion, no argument, no false sentimentality, no sense of desire to oblige a friend; in fact nothing, could swerve him from the straight line of duty as he saw it. I met Dr. Given daily for many years; I have seen him at the bedside in all sorts of cases, from the most affluent to the humblest, and I do not believe he ever hesitated in the bestowal of his professional services to the full extent of his ability, without any reference whatever to the prospect of remuneration.

In 1869, when the old Western Dispensary was established, with Dr. Given as chief physician, I as chief surgeon, the late Dr. Charles Alexander in charge of the department of diseases of women and children, Dr. John J. McDonough in the department of dermatology and diseases of the genito-urinary system, we engaged

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in private teaching, drawing our classes from the medical colleges of the city. In the spring of 1870 we had thirty-five students, and I am sure no professor of clinical medicine in the United States bestowed more labor upon his efforts to give instruction to his classes than Dr. Given did in the conduct of his exercises at the Western Dispensary. In 1871 we had a still larger number, and my mind reverts with great pleasure to those early efforts at medical teaching, and the splendid services which we rendered to the poor. The institution was founded and supported by voluntary contributions. It was Dr. Given who conceived the idea of establishing this institution, and it was he who thought of all its wants, and gave his personal attention to every detail of its management. If the funds in the treasury were getting low, he breathed it into the ears of his affluent friends.

I am sure the Homeopathic College in this city is largely indebted to his efforts for its very existence. It is true that, after Dr. Given adopted the profession of Homeopathy, I saw but little of him, compared to the twenty preceeding years; I am proud to say, however, our personal relations were delightfully pleasant in these latter years. I know he would not have been a devotee of Homeopathic principles upon any other consideration than the deepest sense of conviction; and, when history shall record the deeds he performed, and the degree of his responsibility shall have been determined, it will appear he was, in every sense of the word, an honest man, faithful to every trust, prompt and efficient in the full discharge of every duty.

I am proud to have known him, and shall always honor his memory.

DR. GIVEN.

Dr. Adam Given died at his home, 14th and Jefferson, Louisville, Thursday, at 10 a. m., after a final illness of two weeks duration. Although his recovery was hardly hoped for by those who were with him during his sickness—although his death at any time was expected during the last two or three days, it came as a sad shock to those to whom he was near and dear. Beloved by all in life he is mourned by all in death.

Dr. Given had been a prominent physician in Louisville ever since the war and over thirty years of active practice had endeared a host of friends to him. He was the prime mover in the organization of the Southwestern Homœopathic College and occupied the chair of Theory and Practice. He was also Treasurer of the college corporation. In these fields of his active labors he is already missed. At a faculty meeting held the night of the same day of

his death his place was vacant, and the face of every one present pictured his personal loss and the loss to the college. At a former meeting held, only three weeks before, Dr. Given was in his accustomed place—he never missed. Truly in the midst of life we are in death.

The following resolutions were passed by the faculty at the meeting, called for the purpose, the same day of the Doctor's death:

Whereas, It has pleased an all-wise God to remove from our midst and from the sphere of his earthly usefulness our beloved friend and co-laborer, Dr. Adam Given, and.

Whereas, Dr. Given was the originator of the Southwestern Homoeopathic College, to which he devoted his time, his talents and the best energies of his later years, be it.

Resolved, By the faculty, that, in the death of Dr. Given, the homoeopathic profession has lost an earnest, ardent, faithful exponent, the community an honored Christian gentleman and the Southwestern Homoeopathic College a faithful friend, a wise counsellor and an earnest and able teacher.

Resolved, That we hereby tender to his bereaved wife our sincere sympathy in her irreparable loss.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the college and that a copy of same be sent to the wife of the deceased.

During the last year of his life Dr. Given worked untiringly upon his "Theory and Practice," a work which is now hardly dry from the press. Over-devotion to his practice and the college had much to do with his recent illness—nature simply gave way.

He lived a noble life, he died a noble death; he fought a good fight, he finished his course and has passed to his reward into the silent land.

Into the Silent Land;
To you, ye boundless regions
Of all perfection! Tender morning
Visions of beauteous souls; the futures pledge and band.

Hom Guide, Louisville - A. C.

DR. ADAM GIVEN, one of the oldest and leading physicians of Louisville, Ky., recently died at his home in that city. Dr. Given was a good man, an able physician, and a hard worker; he gave much of his time to the Southwestern Homœopathic College, of which he was one of the founders.
Pac Coast J1 Hom Nov 1896

November 28 96

Laniville

Wm Given
was born in Bath County
Va October 15 1829
and is a son of Henry &
Nancy Mustoe, given
native of Virginia & the
former a soldier in the
war of 1812
The Mustoe family is of
English origin.
Anthony Mustoe subjects
Grandfather having emig-
rated from England to
Virginia in an early day
Dorothea Chambers wife of
Anthony was of German
descent
The Givens are Scotch Irish
The Grand Mother Min Pratt
was Scotch

deceased
at Little
in Virginia
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medical College

Chicago
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USA since
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The American
reopathy
Caroline
and County Va
over

2 The subject was reared on
a farm & educated at Little
Sevels Academy in Virginia
He read medicine
with Dr Eli^{the physician} & Anderson of
Shrings Va for one year
Went West

Attended his first course of
Lectures at Rush Medical College
Chicago in 1858 & 59
and graduated at Chicago
Medical College in 1863 He ~~then~~
~~then~~ located at Woodstock Ills
in 1869 & practiced there until 18⁶⁴
when he came to Louisville at the
close of the war he was acting
as visiting Surgeon U.S.A since
1870 he has taken up the practice
of Homoeopathy
and is a member of the American
Institute of Homoeopathy
He was married to Miss Caroline
McIntosh of Highland County Va

3 the record taken from the history of his
and progeny

They have two children
Mistoe Pruton and
Elmes Benstone

Mr Governor Amceston was done
and a great Governor and two
die of pa, he was a great great
grandfather to my husband
we had two sons the eldest
a civil Engineer

E Bransquingest was a Physician
went away seven years ago
at the age of 35 + 32

I will say one word for the doctor
one, his name life was more
beautiful than one known
outside

He took me from my home
when I was young 40th year ago
and he led me by the still waters
and in green pastures

your father's

Mrs. M. M. Given

146th West 10th

ADAM GIVEN, M. D.,

Of Louisville, Ky. was elected a member of the Institute at the session in Milwaukie in 1880. Dr. Given was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, the son of Henry and Nancy (Mustoe) Given and was born at Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va., October 15th, 1829. He attended the schools of his native place and afterwards Little Level's Academy at Green Briar, Va. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Luchett of Warm Springs and in 1853 removed to Chicago. After attending one course of lectures at Rush Medical College, 1858-9 he began to practise his profession ^{at Woodstock, Ill.} and later attended lectures at the Medical Department of Lind University (now Chicago Medical College) in 1863-4, graduating therefrom in the latter year. In 1865 he removed from Woodstock to Louisville, Ky, was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon which position he resigned on account of ill health and for the same cause he was obliged to give up practice for a year.

Dr. Given was a prominent physician in Louisville for many years and after practising nearly twenty years he was persuaded to try the effect

of homoeopathic remedies for a painful affliction he had suffered for at least two years. With no faith in the system, and less in the doctor who proposed to cure him, "with what seemed to be nothing more than loaf sugar and diluted moonshine", he took the prescription, (Aloes 30)m stating that if cured he would be a Homoeopath. He "was relieved of all pain within twenty four hours, and made a rapid recovery". Thinking it might be a "so happen cure", he tested the practice in other cases, becoming convinced of the correctness of Hahnemann's teachings and continued an enthusiastic Homoeopath until his death. As an old school physician he had taken the initiative in organizing many medical charitable institutions, and as a Homoeopath he was the prime mover in the establishment of the Southwestern Homoeopathic College, in which he occupied the chair of Theory and Practice, and was also Treasurer of the Corporation. He spent much time in literary pursuits. Among his publications was an ecclesiastical chart presenting in chronological order the origin and history of the various religious denominations of the world, and other works on historical and theological subjects. At the time of his death he was busy with his work on Theory and Practice of Medicine. He married Miss Caroline Benstone of Highland Co., Va., June 19th, 1853, who survives him. Two sons died several years before. He died September 18th, 1896. A T H,
1898

GIVEN, ADAM

DR. ADAM GIVEN.

"DR. ADAM GIVEN died at his home, Fourteenth and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky., on Thursday at 10 A. M., after a final illness of two weeks."

We copy the above from the *Homeopathic Guide* of recent date, but find no further reference in the body of the obituary to say which Thursday it was. We note *Medical Century* is equally blind in its announcement. Overlooked, doubtlessly, in the hurry of press work.

We had not the pleasure of an acquaintance with Dr. Given; but we do know those who have been intimately associated with him for many years, and who are a unit in speaking kindly of his social qualities and in larger praise and phrase of his abilities as a physician. He had been in Louisville in practice for over thirty years; and of a surety that is a sufficiently long period of time in which to be known and loved. He was a prime mover in the organization of the Southwestern Homeopathic College and was its Professor of Theory and Practice.

"He lived a noble life; he died a noble death; he fought a good fight; he finished his course and has passed to his reward into the silent land."—*Hom. Guide*.

Amer Hom't Nov 16 1896



Adam Givon, M.D.,

Vol 2 Chap 10 (old no 9) P 6

GIVENS, AMOS JAY



Reprint from Editorial in "Stamford Advocate," Stamford, Conn., June 22, 1912.

Weslevan University this week selected three men upon whom to confer the highest honorary degree. One was Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin, scholar, jurist and statesman. Another was President Murlin of Boston University. The third was Dr. Amos J. Givens of Stamford. It is understood that the University regarded Dr. Givens as worthy of this high honor first of all because of his achievements for the benefit of humanity. He has written numerous treatises upon diseases of the nervous system, and the effects of overindulgence in alcohol and narcotics and works pertaining to various forms of insanity. The University, however, is said to have been still more impressed by the successful work he has carried on for twenty-one years in his sanitarium in Stamford. That Dr. Givens has been able through this institution to restore thousands of people to health, that hundreds of the brightest and best men and women in the country have been cured of the most baffling of all diseases, those which affect the nervous system, and have been sent back to useful labors with renewed health, must be regarded as a service to mankind. Every good physician is doing, every day, work whose value can be rightly estimated only when one considers the value of health and life. Dr. Givens has been doing that sort of work upon a larger scale, because he has made for himself large opportunities, and because he has devoted his life to one of the most difficult branches of his profession.

James B. Given, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 1890; member of the Medical Society of the State of New York; on the staff of the Carson C. Peck Memorial Hospital; age 69; died April 16th of cerebral hemorrhage. 1929.

Although Dr Martin was the one to introduce Homoeopathy into Louisiana yet, as the French and English element was separate, the first aid to

American inquirers after the new system, was brought by Dr. Robert Glass, of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, who for several years (from 1840 to 1844) spent his winters in New Orleans, and practiced his profession, exciting the wonder of the people and the contempt of the "regular" doctors. W.C.

GLEASON, WILLIS WEBSTER

WILLIS WEBSTER GLEASON, Marlboro, Massachusetts, born Chelsea, Mass., May 29, 1853; graduated from Boston University School of Medicine, 1877; practiced in Weston, Vt., in 1877; Gardner, Mass., 1878; Provincetown, Mass., 1879 to 1889; licensed as minister, 1890; ordained, 1891; pastor in Muncie, Ind., 1891-1892; Warren (Mass.) Universalist church, 1893-1894; Sherman, N. Y., 1895; re-entered medical profession in Attleboro, Mass., 1895, and practiced there until 1899; removed to Provincetown in 1899, and to Marlboro in 1904.

GLENDENING, WILLIAM BELL

WILLIAM BELL GLENDINNING, Cleveland, Ohio, born Troy, N. Y., 1876; educated First Arts Royal University of Ireland; graduated, Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1898, and Ohio Wesleyan University, 1903; lecturer on anatomy, Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College.

GLEITSMANN, EMIL

EMIL GLEITSMANN, Chicago, Illinois, was born October 9, 1866, at Langenleuba, Niederhain, Germany, son of Valentin and Therese (Thieme) Gleitsmann, both of peasant stock. His literary education began in 1873 with the common school studies, and continued through the high schools, 1883-1886, and the University of Leipsic, 1886-1892, where he took honors, cand. rev. min., 1892, baccalaureus divinitatis, 1896, and baccalaureus scientiæ, 1896. From 1899 to 1902 he studied physical therapeutics at Leipsic; in 1892 he took the Samaritan course at the University of

Leipsic; from 1893 until 1896 he studied medicine and surgery at the National Medical College of Chicago, Illinois, receiving the degree of M. D. in the latter year. He is practicing physical therapeutics (physiatry) as a specialty. In 1897 he received an appointment as professor of Latin and German at the Chicago School of Science; in 1897 was made a lecturer on hygiene and from 1898 to 1899 was professor of natural therapeutics at the National Medical College of Chicago. He is also a fellow of the National Medical Institute. Dr. Gleitsmann is the author of "Die Naturheilwissenschaft in ihren Grundzuegen, etc." (over 700 pages), "Preventive Medicine," "Untersuchung der reinen Lehre," "Der Teufel nach der heiligen Schrift und in Gegensatz zur Kirchenlehre," "Geschichte der göttlichen Heilung," and the translator of "The Dual Plan," "Jahve Christ," "About the South," and the editor of "Der Deutsch-Amerikanische Naturarzt," 1898-1900, and of "The Morning Star," 1903.

King Vol 1V

GLOVER, HENRY GRAY

HENRY GRAY GLOVER, Jackson, Michigan, was born in Alton, Illinois, August 20, 1860, his parents being Alanson and Martha (Logan Gray) Glover. The educational opportunities he received between the ages of seven and fourteen years were limited. The greater part of his elementary training was received in South Bend, Indiana, and with a few months' study in the Duffield grammar school at Detroit, Michigan, his school life was brought to an abrupt close. His medical preceptors were A. B. Botsford, M. D. and DeForest Hunt, M. D., both of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and from 1880 until 1882 he was a student in Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, being graduated with the M. D. degree. He practiced in Cadillac, Michigan, in 1883, in Marquette, Michigan, in 1884, and since 1887 in Jackson. He

was house surgeon in Hahnemann Hospital, Chicago, 1882-3, and is a member of the medical staff of Jackson City Hospital and White Cross Sanitarium of Jackson. Dr. Glover is a member of the Ustian fraternity, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Jackson City Club, of which he has been president. He married, December 25, 1902, Moira Cecelia Sullivan, and he has one son, Hugh Matheson Glover, by a former marriage.

King Vol IV

GODEFROID, JULES

Journal Belge D'HOMŒOPATHIE

N° 2.

MARS-AVRIL 1900.

Vol. 7.

Le Dr Jules Godefroid

A Namur, est décédé le 26 février dernier, un des nôtres, le docteur JULES GODEFROID. Il fut rapidement enlevé par une pleuro-pneumonie double, à l'âge de 64 ans. Il était né à Pâturages le 2 mars 1836 et avait conquis ses diplômes à l'Université de Bruxelles. Quoiqu'ayant acquis dans l'armée une situation pleine d'avenir, malgré son grade de médecin de bataillon de 1^{re} classe, le docteur Godefroid préféra démissionner pour se livrer à l'étude et à la pratique de l'homœopathie.

Peu d'hommes, de nos jours, n'ayons pas crainte de le dire, ont ce courage et cette fierté d'opinion ; notre génération préfère les situations officielles, quelques modestes quelles soient, qui, si elles ne sont pas toujours une garantie de savoir, du moins en imposent et sont pleines de promesses.

En outre, c'était un modeste et un homme de bien comme le disent très bien ces quelques lignes extraites d'un discours prononcé à ses funérailles :

« C'est comme médecin militaire qu'il pratiqua d'abord ; et il a laissé dans l'armée le souvenir d'un praticien habile et profondément attaché à ses devoirs. Il aimait sa profession ; et, les loisirs que lui laissait la vie de garnison, il les consacrait au travail. Chercheur patient et laborieux, esprit curieux et accessible à toutes les nouveautés, pourvu qu'elles eussent passé par le crible de sa droite et saine raison, il s'éprit, malgré l'ostracisme dont elles étaient l'objet dans les sphères officielles, des théories d'HAHNEMANN ; et il se décida à démissionner de façon à pouvoir appliquer exclusivement la doctrine à laquelle il s'était définitivement rallié.

Vous savez ce que fut ici le médecin ; vous savez combien l'on prisait avec son dévouement, ses qualités professionnelles ; et vous le savez, bien qu'il ignorât absolument et qu'il n'eût jamais recherché les moyens de se faire valoir. C'est qu'il était et fut constamment l'homme modeste par excellence, et cette modestie qui pouvait passer à certains yeux pour de la timidité ou pour une ombrageuse réserve, n'était au fond qu'une simplicité native dont il ne se départit jamais.

D'une tolérance parfaite à l'égard des autres, appréciateur toujours bienveillant des hommes et des choses, il se tenait un peu à l'écart de ce que l'on appelle le monde ; et, en échange de la liberté qu'il concédait à tous, il se croyait en droit de ne pas lui sacrifier son indépendance. Il était du reste dans sa nature de ne pas chercher à étendre le cadre de ses relations ; et, après la satisfaction du devoir accompli, ses meilleures joies étaient celles qu'il trouvait dans son intérieur, et, de temps à autre, dans la société de quelques anciens camarades. Son amitié était une amitié solide et à toute épreuve ; par le fait même qu'il ne la prodiguait pas, il semblait que le prix et le charme en fussent doublés ; et ceux qui ont eu le privilège de le connaître dans l'intimité, de le surprendre au foyer et de voir le bonheur qu'il goûtait au milieu des siens, savent tout ce qu'il y avait en lui de bonté et d'affection.

Oui, cher et brave ami, tu fus un homme de cœur, comme tu fus un homme utile, un homme de bien. Aussi as-tu pu d'un œil calme entrevoir l'implacable mort ; et c'est assurément avec une sérénité imperturbable que tu as franchi les portes de l'Eternité. Puisse cette pensée relever et soutenir le courage de l'épouse aimante et adorée qui, durant ces jours de poignante angoisse, prodigua à ton chevet tout ce qu'elle avait de forces et de dévouement. »

Espérons que nos regrets soulageront quelque peu la douleur de l'épouse, soumise à cette terrible épreuve.

D^r LARDINOIS.

MATIERE MEDICALE

Fièvre et antipyrine

Les savants qui s'occupent de l'action intime des médicaments ignorent encore l'action de l'antipyrine sur l'homme sain.

D'après DEBUCK (1), GOTTLIEB aurait démontré que ce médicament augmente la perte de calorique, contrairement à la quinine qui agit « périphériquement et antipyrétiquement, en diminuant les oxydations intracellulaires. »

(1) Eléments de pharmacologie générale 1892, p. 139.

GODSHALL, SAMUEL GEORGE

1899—Samuel George Godshall, M. D., died April 4, 1903, of nephritis, in his 43d year. He was born November 9, 1860, at Flat Rock, Montgomery County, Pa. Early education was in public schools of Philadelphia and Central High School. Graduated from Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, 1888. He was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of our Pennsylvania State Society, the Tri-County Homœopathic Medical Society, Homœopathic Medical Society of the 23d Ward, Philadelphia, and Peace and Love Lodge, I. O. O. F. **Penna Hom Soc 1903**

Hahn Mo
May 1903 DR. SAMUEL G. GODSHALL died at Edge Hill, a suburb of Philadelphia, on April 4th, aged 42 years. Dr. Godshall was born in Philadelphia and educated at the Central High School, and was graduated as a physician from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1888. He was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the State society, the tri-county society, and the Twenty-third Ward Homœopathic Society; and of each of the two latter he was a former president.

GOEDERKE, L



Lyons' Maym Co. N.Y.
May 18th 1867.

I hereby acknowledge the receipt
of your Circular.

E. Goedsche M.D.

GOERINGER, RAYMOND F.

DEATH CLAIMS DR. GOERINGER; SHORT ILLNESS

Young Physician Succumbs
in Scranton to Attack
of Neuritis

WIDELY KNOWN IN CITY

Dr. Raymond F. Goeringer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Goeringer, died of neuritis this morning at 2 o'clock in the Hahnemann Hospital at Scranton. He spent New Year's with his parents and at that time was apparently in the best of health. He was taken ill on January 3, and for a week his condition was not regarded as serious. He was twenty-four years old.

Dr. Goeringer was born in Wilkes-Barre, attended the public schools here, and was graduated from the Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, with the degrees of M. D. and H. M. D. He began his internship at Scranton last July. Dr. Goeringer was prominent in the affairs of Hahnemann Hospital during his undergraduate days. He was a member of the Alpha Sigma fraternity, and in 1920 was editor-in-chief of the Alpha Sigma Register. During his vacations for two summers he took up Chautausua work with the Swarthmore Chautauqua. During the war he served as a sergeant with the S.T.A.C.

He was a splendid type of American man, of pleasing disposition and marked congeniality. News of his untimely death will be cause of sorrow to a host of friends not only in Wilkes-Barre but also in Scranton and Philadelphia.

He was a member of Lodge, No. 665, F. & A. M. of this city, and also a member of the Jr. O.U.A.M.

Besides his parents, ex-Councilman and Mrs. Fred Goeringer he is survived by four brothers, as follows: Fred Jr., of this city; Harry F., real estate broker, of this city; Wilbur, of Detroit, Mich.; and Howard, at home. He is a nephew of C. F. Goeringer of the Goeringer Construction Company.



RAYMOND F. GOERINGER, of Wilkes-Barre, chosen editor-in-chief of the fraternity publication of the Hahnemann Medical College.

GOESCHEL, LOUIS, M.D., of Mandan, North Dakota, was born in Saxony, Germany, 5th day of May, 1855.



DR. LOUIS GOESHEL.

His parents soon afterward moved to St. Louis, Missouri, where he received a common-school education, and later private instruction in such branches as would qualify him for the study of medicine. The study of medicine was commenced in 1872, with Dr. Albert Goeschel. The Doctor had also been engaged in the pharmaceutical business prior to his graduation as a physician. He attended and graduated from the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College in 1878. He then attended a regular course in the Rush Medical College, of Chicago, session 1879-80. Has been repeatedly appointed county physician and superintendent of county board of health for the county in which he resides; he has also attended a special private course in Cook County Hospital, Chicago. He was formerly a member of the Illinois Homœopathic State Society.

GOEWY, CATH. E.

During this same year, 1873, Miss Doctor Catharine E. Goewy graduated from the Woman's Medical College in the city of New York, and commenced practice in Albany. She is at the present time engaged in the active duties of her profession in the city of Albany.

World' Conven. 1876. V.2.

GOFF, ELLA D

ELLA D. GOFF, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, received the degrees of bachelor of arts and master of arts at Allegheny College, and the degree of doctor of medicine at Boston University School of Medicine in 1891. She served as interne at the Boston Homœopathic Hospital from 1889 to 1891, and also as visiting physician to the Day Nursery and Temperance Home. She is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, of which she is treasurer, the Allegheny County Homœopathic Medical Society, of which she is president, and the Women's Homœopathic Association of Pittsburgh.

King Vol IV

GOFF, SARAH A

SARAH A. GOFF, M.D.,
CAÑON CITY, COLO.

Dr. Goff was elected a member of the Institute at its meeting in Omaha in 1898.

Dr. Goff's maiden name was Allen. She was born July 10, 1846 in Chambersburg, Pa. She was educated in Springfield, Ohio, and graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in 1886. She was married to James B. Goff in 1874, and after her graduation she practiced in Kansas until 1892, when, on account of her health, she moved to Colorado and located in Leadville, removing later to Canon City where she died from heart failure following an attack of pneumonia, June 24, 1900. She leaves three children.

Am Inst Hom 1901

Dr. Sarah A. Goff of Canon City, Col., died Sunday, June 24th, of heart failure, following an attack of pneumonia, at the age of 54. Dr. Goff graduated at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, in 1886, and practiced in Kansas until 1893, when she came to Colorado on account of ill health. She located in Leadville until 1896 when she moved to Canon City and resided there since.

Med Vis
Aug 1901

Dr. Sarah A. Goff died in Cañon City, Colorado, June 24, of heart failure following an attack of pleuropneumonia, at the age of 54. She was born in Pennsylvania. She graduated from Hahnemann College, Chicago, in 1886 and practiced in Kansas until 1893. In 1893 ill-health caused her to remove to Colorado and she located at Leadville. In 1896 she went to Cañon City, where she remained until her death. N AM J1 Hom Sept 1900

GOINGS, MARTHA ALLEN

MARTHA ALLEN GOINGS, Red Key, Indiana, born Springsboro, Warren county, Ohio, July 21, 1834; graduated from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College in 1881; took a post-graduate course in 1882 at her alma mater; is secretary of the board of health of Red Key and president of a local literary society.

DR. G. M. GOLDEN DIES FROM HEART ATTACK

(Continued from page 1)



Dr. G. Morris Golden

of medicine and was the author of countless brochures and papers on medical subjects.

Besides his connection with Hahnemann Hospital, Dr. Golden was a member of the staff of St. Luke's and Children's Homeopathic Hospital and consulting physician for a number of institutions. He was a past president of the Eastern States Medical Society and the Pennsylvania State Homeopathic Medical Society.

He was a fellow of the American College of Physicians, a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Germantown Medical Society, the Phi Alpha Gamma Society, the Fortnightly Club and the Unanimous Club of New York.

Besides his daughters, Dr. Golden is survived by his widow, Mrs. Lorana Mattix Vanneman Golden, and a brother, E. Lewis Golden, of Reading, Pa.

Funeral services for Dr. Golden were conducted on January 15th, in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Resurrection, Broad and Tioga streets. The Rev. Dr. James O. McIlhenny officiated while Bishop Thomas J. Garland and the Rev. Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins were honorary assistants.

Members of the Board of Trustees, the hospital staff, the college faculty and a large number of students attended the rites. The college remained closed on the afternoon of the funeral in respect to Dr. Golden's memory.

DR. GOLDEN DIES IN HEART ATTACK

End Comes Suddenly for Head of Department of Medicine at Hahnemann

Dr. G. Morris Golden, professor and head of the Department of Medicine at Hahnemann Medical College and chief of staff of the Hahnemann Hospital Dispensary Staff, died suddenly at his home, 3407 North 17th street, Philadelphia, on January 12th. Death was due to heart disease.

Dr. Golden, who was 54 years old, had visited patients the day before and was apparently in health when he was seized with illness as he stepped into the bathroom of his home shortly after 8 A. M. on the morning of his death. He was found, unconscious, by his daughters, Doris Adele Golden and Helen Marie Golden, who carried him into his bedroom and summoned Dr. Joseph W. Shallcross. Dr. Golden succumbed before Dr. Shallcross arrived.

Dr. Golden was born in Philadelphia on March 14, 1876. He attended the old Central Manual Training School and the University of Pennsylvania. He was graduated from Hahnemann Medical College in 1899, and remained at the college as a teacher, rising to clinical professor of medicine. Five years ago he became professor of medicine in his alma mater. He was a recognized authority in all branches

(Continued on page 3)

GOLDEN, GEORGE MORRIS

GEORGE MORRIS GOLDEN, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia, March 14, 1876, son of Albert S. and Rachel (Daniels) Golden. He took up the study of medicine at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1899. After his graduation Dr. Golden commenced the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, and in connection with same has been assistant to the chair of the practice of medicine at Hahnemann Medical College and senior physician to the out-patient department of the Hahnemann

Hospital. He also is clinical instructor of medicine in his alma mater, Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. He is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society, the Germantown Medical Club and the College Alumni Society.

King Vol IV—

Dr. G. Morris Golden announces his removal to 1825 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Telephone, Locust 534. Office hours, 2 to 4 P. M. Except Sundays and holidays. Other hours by appointment. Residence, 1824 Venango Street. Telephone, Tioga 2252.

DR. G. M. GOLDEN FALLS DEAD IN HOME

**Collapses in Bathroom After Ap-
parent Recovery from Pains
in Chest**

WAS HAHNEMANN TEACHER

Dr. G. Morris Golden, professor of medicine at Hahnemann College, and widely-known consulting physician, fell dead in the bathroom of his home, 3407 N. 17th st., at 8.15 A. M. today. He was fifty-four.

Dr. Golden had complained of pains in his chest for the past week, but dismissed them as resulting from a cold or muscular strain. He visited his office at 269 S. 19th st., on Saturday and told fellow physicians he had recovered.

Arising at his usual time today, he went into the bathroom. A short time later a daughter, Doris Adele, heard a noise and found her father had collapsed. Summoning another sister, Helen Marie, they carried Dr. Golden to his bed.

Dr. Joseph W. Shallcross was summoned, but Dr. Golden was dead when he arrived. Death, Dr. Shallcross said, was due to heart disease.

Dr. Golden was born in this city, March 14, 1876. He attended old Central Manual Training School and the University of Pennsylvania, but was graduated from Hahnemann Medical College in 1899.

Remaining at the college in a teaching capacity, Dr. Golden later became clinical professor of medicine, five years ago becoming professor of medicine. He specialized in heart and lung diseases.

He was on the staffs of Hahnemann Hospital, St. Luke's Homeopathic Hospital for Children, and consulting physician for several other institutions. He was past president of the Eastern States Medical Society and the State Homeopathic Medical Society.

Dr. Golden was a fellow of the American College of Physicians, a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Germantown Medical Society, the Unanimous Club of New York, the Fortnightly Club, and the Phi Alpha Gamma fraternity.

Besides his two daughters, Dr. Golden is survived by his widow, Mrs. Lorana Mattix Vanneman Golden, and a twin brother, E. Lewis Golden, of Reading.

GOLDEN, G MORRIS



DR. G. MORRIS GOLDEN

Funeral Services for Former Hahnemann College Professor

Funeral services for Dr. G. Morris Golden, professor at Hahnemann Medical College, who died suddenly at his home, 3407 N. 17th st., on Monday, will be held this afternoon with services at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Resurrection, Broad and Tioga sts.

Dr. Golden, who was fifty-four, is survived by his widow and two daughters. The Rev. Dr. James O. McIlhenny will officiate while Bishop Thomas J. Garland and the Rev. Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins will be honorary assistants. Colonel Louis J. Kolb, president of the board of trustees, and Dr. William Pearson, dean, will represent the institution at the funeral.

JANUARY 13, 1931

GOLDEN.—Suddenly, Jan. 12, DR. G. MORRIS, husband of Lorana M. Golden. Relatives, friends and all organizations of which he was a member, invited to services, Thurs., 2 P. M., at the Church of the Resurrection, Broad & Tioga sts. Friends may call Wed., 7 to 9 P. M., at his late residence, 3407 N. 17th st. Int. private, South Laurel Hill Cem.

Dr. Golden Dies
As He Leaves Bed

Dr. G. Morris Golden, 54, who rose from student at Hahnemann Medical College to be head of its medical department and widely known consulting physician, died Monday morning at his home, 3407 North 17th street.

He had been ill but slightly, he believed, for a week, and on Saturday told physicians who shared his office, at 269 South 19th street, that he had recovered.

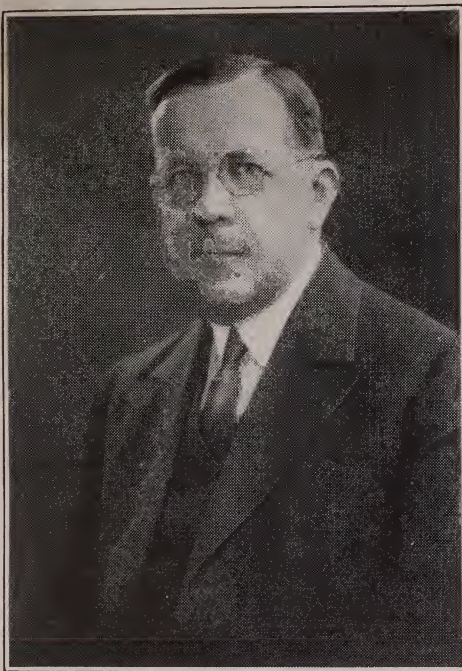
Arising at his usual time Monday, he went into the bathroom. A short time later a daughter, Doris Adele, heard a noise and found her father had collapsed. Summoning another sister, Helen Marie, they carried Dr. Golden to his bed.

Dr. Joseph W. Shallcross was summoned, but Dr. Golden was dead when he arrived. Death, Dr. Shallcross said, was due to heart disease.

Dr. Golden, besides his duties in the college, was chief of staff of the medical department of Hahnemann Hospital. He was also on the staff of St. Luke's and Children's Homeopathic Hospitals and the Memorial Hospital, Roxborough.

He was a fellow of the American College of Physicians and a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, American Institute of Homeopathy, Eastern States Medical Society, the Pennsylvania Medical Society and the Fortnightly Club, also of the Phi Alpha Gamma Society, a fraternity of Hahnemann College.

He is survived by his wife, Lorana M. Golden, and two daughters, Helen Marie and Doris Adele.



DR. G. MORRIS GOLDEN

On the morning of January 12, 1931, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital received the severest shock that has befallen it for many, many years—perhaps since the death of its Dean and Professor of Anatomy, Dr. Amos Russell Thomas. The personnel of the institution was dumfounded to learn that Dr. G. Morris Golden, our Professor of Medicine, had dropped dead in his home apparently without any premonition of such a sudden and tragic end.

Many members of the hospital staff had seen and talked with Dr. Golden frequently during the days preceding his death and he appeared to be in good health and in high spirits—his wonted frame of mind.

As this sad news spread it cast a gloom which was apparent upon the faces and in the conversation of all those connected with our College and Hospital, while those doctors and nurses who were better acquainted with Doctor Golden than many others were

almost prostrated by this blow. Nevertheless the students, the senior class especially, who had known him but for a short time, realized that a profound sorrow had spread over us. Even his patients in the Hospital could not realize that his death had occurred. It was evident to everyone, to the profession and laity, that we had experienced a great and serious loss.

Many years ago it was my pleasure to have Morris Golden as a private student, who worked with me and for me during the last part of his college course. At that time we became intimately acquainted with each other—so much so that he was almost a member of my own family. I knew that he was a good student and that he would make a good physician, but my eyes were opened and my admiration for him was increased when I discovered a few years later, in consultation with him, that he had developed into a broad-minded and well informed exponent of internal medicine. His knowledge of diagnosis, pathology and treatment surprised me. All who knew him can say with me that this knowledge became more comprehensive as the years went on and that Doctor Golden was in the fullest and best sense modern and strictly up-to-date.

By his indefatigable work he established a wide reputation as one devoted to the principles of Homeopathy, as a lecturer and as a clinician. No matter who succeeds Doctor Golden in his responsibilities as a teacher and as a member of our hospital staff, it is evident to all that his position will be hard to fill.

Doctor Golden's many friends remember with pleasure his ability as a singer. We all recall the sweetness of his voice and the manner in which he used it. His name was Golden and the same can truly be said of the quality of his voice. His singing was always an attraction at our public functions—our society meetings, commencements, etc.

What I have tried to say in these few poor words can and will be voiced by every member of the staff of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, by the profession at large and also by the members of the laity who had the pleasure of knowing Doctor Golden and who were fortunate enough to come under his professional care.

H. L. NORTHROP, M.D.

DOCTOR G. MORRIS GOLDEN

DR. G. MORRIS GOLDEN, Professor of Medicine at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, died suddenly as the result of a cardiac attack early Monday morning, January 12th, 1931.

In the passing of Dr. Golden the students and faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College have lost a wise counselor, an experienced physician and a sincere friend. The homeopathic profession throughout the United States has lost one of its ablest and most distinguished practitioners and his loss is indeed an irreparable one.

Dr. Golden has been active in homeopathic organization work ever since his graduation from Hahnemann in 1899. He served as president of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, of the Eastern Homeopathic Medical Association, and took an active part in the work of the American Institute of Homeopathy. Those who participated in the Institute tour through Europe in 1929, will remember how he endeared himself to all by his genial and friendly manner, and how he added to the interest and value of the trip by his numerous scientific addresses and other contributions.

Dr. Golden was preëminently a clinician. Though widely read in the literature of medicine it was at the bedside that he gained that vast and valuable experience that made his judgment so useful to

the sick. In addition to his broad knowledge of general medicine, he was an earnest advocate of the homeopathic method of treatment, and in his lectures and clinics, lost no opportunity to demonstrate to students and to physicians the value of our therapeutic art.

Dr. Golden was born in Philadelphia on March 14th, 1876. He received his degree in Medicine from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1899. After graduation he became an interne in the Hahnemann Hospital of Philadelphia, and since that time has been actively associated with the work of the hospital and of the medical college. Five years ago he was unanimously elected Professor and Head of the Department of Medicine. Dr. Golden performed the duties of that office with a faithfulness and earnestness that did much to increase the efficiency of his Department and to earn for himself the reputation of being a highly capable administrator.

He was a man who never complained, who was always cheerful, and yet those who were close to him realized that for the past year the strain of his work was impairing his health. Despite this fact, however, he continued his duties with untiring energy, and even a few hours before his death was engaged in his professional work.

Dr. Golden has left behind him the ideal example of a Christian gentleman, of a capable and scientific physician, and of a sincere and faithful friend.

G. Harlan Wells, M.D.

Golden, G. Morris, Philadelphia; Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 1899; professor of Medicine at Hahnemann Medical College; past president of the Eastern Homeopathic Medical Association and the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; active member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and member of several other medical societies; fellow of the American College of Physicians; member of the staffs of several hospitals; aged 55; died, January 12, 1931, of heart disease.

GOOD, SIMON I

Name in full

Simon I. Good

P. O. Address in full

No 344 N. Y. Avenue

Washington D. C.

Graduate (or ~~Licentiate~~) of

Berkshire Mass.

GOODELL, CHARLES FREMONT

Dr. Charles F. Goodell, of Frederick, the newly elected president of the Maryland Homœopathic Medical Society, was born in Massachusetts in 1856. After receiving his education in the public schools of that State he took a partial college course at Tuft's College. He graduated from the medical department of Howard University in Washington, D. C., in 1882, and the following year post-graduated from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. After his graduation he practiced in Washington from 1883 to 1890, and was special agent on mortality statistics in the tenth United States census. He went to Frederick in 1891, where he has established a large practice. He has been a member of the State Medical Examining Board since its organization. *So J1 Hom July 1896*

CHARLES FREMONT GOODELL, a practicing physician of Frederick, Maryland, is a native of Massachusetts, born in 1856. His professional education was acquired in Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated in 1883. Dr. Goodell holds membership in the American Institute of Homœopathy.

King Vol 1V

GOODING, EMMA JEANNETTE



E. JEANNETTE GOODING, M. D.,
Boston, Mass.
(B. U. S. M., 1877.)

GOODING, E JEANNETTE

~~GOODMAN, CHARLES HOLMES~~
GOODMAN, CHARLES HOLMES

GOODMAN.—Dr. C. H. Goodman, of St. Louis, has been recently afflicted by the demise of his wife, who is referred to by the St. Louis *Periscope*, as a woman of rare personal, mental and social graces. We extend to Dr. G. our heartiest sympathy in his bereavement. May He who gives everlasting consolation, comfort his heart.

Am. Hom. Obs. V. 21. p 148.

CHARLES HOLMES GOODMAN, St. Louis, Missouri, born Rochester, N. Y., August 8, 1844; graduated A. B., Yale College, 1867; M. D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1869; ex-professor of theory and practice, Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

G

St Louis

Aug 3. 68.

Prof C. Hering,

Sir. It is

my wish intention to attend reference
my final course of lectures in Socie
at your college, the Commis of the Club
Season, in view of which I
desire to ask some information she is at
regarding the "preliminary course", the summer,
which I see mentioned in R. I. A
the last "Announcement." Is there
what does it differ from the
regular course, & is it at all
connected with it so that
the second course would be
more profitable from having
had the first, or preliminary?

I ask these questions as I
hurdly wish to hear the ex-
pense of a longer residence
in Philadelphia than is needed
yet would not hesitate if any
further use a student would
be able advanced.

Respectfully yours,

C. H. Goodman

264 - Pine St.

St. Louis Mo.

1868
St. Louis
H. Goodman
and
C. H. GOODMAN, M. D.
2728 WASHINGTON AVENUE
ST. LOUIS, MO.

J. L. Bradford M. D.

Dear Doctor

With reference
to the Enclosed Circular, I will
refer you to the Secy of the Club
at Jas A Campbell, 1731
Washington Ave, but he is at
present away for the summer,
at Block Island, R. I. A
letter will reach him there &
he may be able to give you
the information desired.

Very truly yrs

C. H. Goodman

July 28/92

GOODMAN, JOHN R

Name in full

John R. Goodman

P. O. Address in full

*5083 Main Street
Germantown, Philad.*

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

*Horn. Med College of
Penn^a, Philad.
March 1857.*



GOODMAN, JULIA

JULIA GOODMAN. M. D.

HAMILTON, O.

Dr. Goodman became a member of the institute in 1892.

Dr. Julia Goodman is a daughter of Henry Mergenthaler. She was born July 20, 1848. When quite young she was married to C. B. Goodman.

The happy married life of Mr. and Mrs. Goodman was ended by the death of Mr. Goodman. This changed the plans in life of Mrs. Goodman. She studied medicine and graduated in 1884 at the New York Medical College for Women. Dr. Goodman died June 6, 1902.

Am Inst Mem ~~1902~~ —

GOODNO, WILLIAM COLBY.—Was born in Kenosha, Wis., during a temporary residence of his parents in that city. His father, Rev. W. S. Goodno, a Baptist clergyman, was born in New York State, of Welsh ancestry. His mother was a native of Vermont. Dr. Goodno obtained his preliminary education in the high schools of Dixon, Ill., and Jersey City, N. J. He entered Geneva Medical College where he spent two years, and then matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1870. After serving as demonstrator of surgery several years in Hahnemann College, he was appointed lecturer on microscopy histology, and pathological anatomy. In this position he attracted attention and met with great success on account of the clearness and force with which he presented the subject matter upon which he gave instruction. He devised means of illustrating his lectures in order to more deeply impress the information imparted on the minds of students. He acquired a practical knowledge of photography, and for demonstrating purposes as well as for his professional work did a large amount of photographing from the microscope. In 1885 he was elected to the chair of Pathology and Practice of Medicine, in the college, which he now holds. Dr. Goodno has also won an excellent reputation as a surgeon. He now devotes himself to office practice. Dr. Goodno has done a large amount of original work of a practical kind in pathological histology. He was one of the first of his profession, if not the first, to study the supposed development of blood corpuscles in the spleen. A few years ago he published in the Hahnemannian Monthly a series of 200 unselected cases of typhoid fever in which the mortality was only two and one-half per cent., which is the lowest mortality rate ever published for a similarly unselected group. His contributions to pathology and clinical medicine in journals have been very numerous, and he also wrote the section on diseases of the spleen in Arndt's "System of Medicine." After five years of careful preparation he published in 1894 a System of Medicine, in two octavo volumes, which is a scholarly work. Dr. Goodno is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, The Philadelphia County Homœopathic Society, the Clinical Society of Philadelphia, and the American Institute of Homœopathy. He is physician to Hahnemann Hospital, and was the originator and for eight years physician to, the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Hospital for Children, or until it was united with Hahnemann Hospital. Dr. Goodno is still (1897) a valued member of the faculty of Hahnemann Medical College.

PROMINENT HOMŒOPATHS.

WILLIAM COLBY GOODNO, M. D., PROFESSOR OF
THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, HAHNEMANN
MEDICAL COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA.

Professor Goodno is a bright and rising light among the medical authors of the present day, and in speaking of men who have made their influence felt, not only in the Homœopathic School, but also in the great field of medicine in general, much of interest may be noted relative to his personality and his work. His father was the Rev. W. S. Goodno, a Baptist clergyman and a native of New York City. Prof. Goodno was born in Kenosa, Wisconsin, during the temporary residence of his parents there. His preliminary education was received in the high

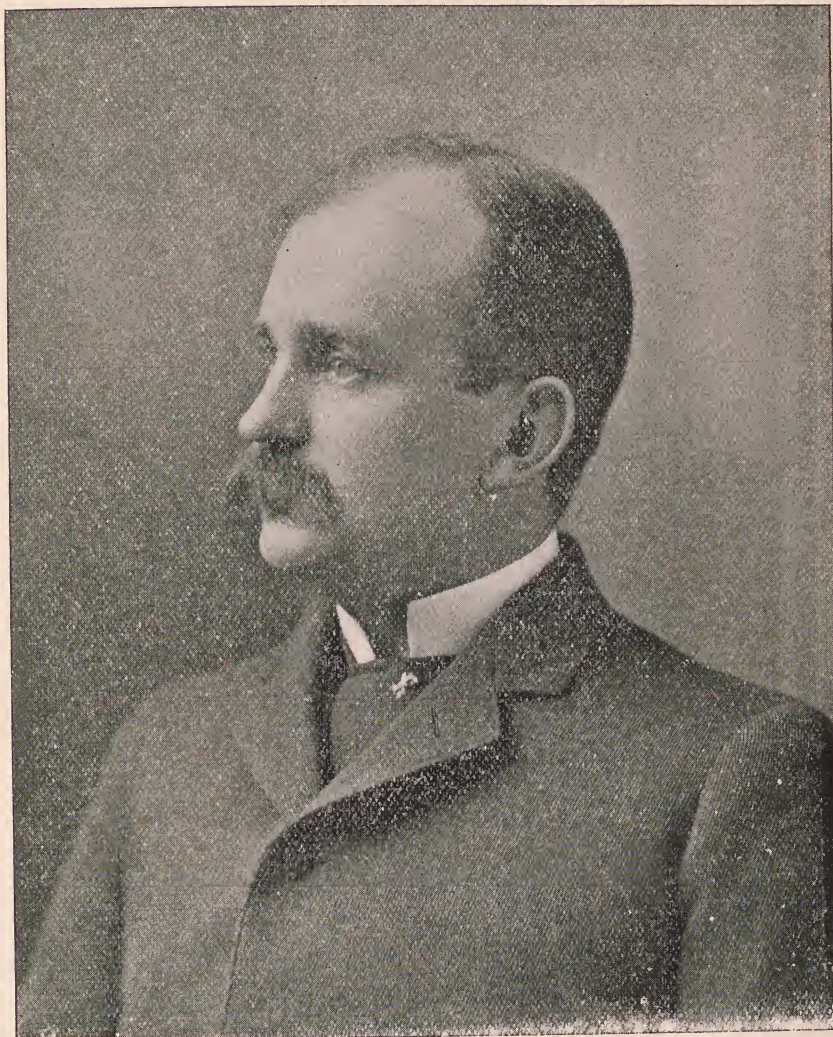
schools of Dixon, Illinois, and in Jersey City. In 1870 he graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, having previously spent two years at the Geneva Medical College and part of a winter in special courses in New York. For several years he served as Demonstrator of Surgery and then was appointed Lecturer on Microscopy, Histology and Pathological Anatomy. He spent much time in devising original methods to illustrate his lectures, and being a good amateur photographer the work was done in a way that aroused enthusiasm among the students and attracted the attention of his colleagues. In photographing with the microscope he was especially successful. In 1885 he was elected to the position of Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine in the Hahnemann Medical College, and this place he has held with great credit. Before he was elected to this chair he conducted a very large and successful general practice in Philadelphia, and also won an excellent reputation as a surgeon. During the past few years a large part of

his professional duties have been those of an office practitioner. Along the line of scientific investigation, Professor Goodno has truly been a leader. He was one of the first to demonstrate the avenues of transmissibility of the bacilli of Koch, and was also one of the first to study the supposed development of blood corpuscles in the spleen. Five years since he published in the Hahnemannian Monthly a series of three hundred consecutive and unselected cases of typhoid fever in which the mortality was only $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, the lowest mortality recorded for unselected cases. In Arndt's System of Medicine he prepared a Section on Diseases of the Spleen. After five years of severe labor Professor Goodno has completed his great work on the Practice of Medicine. The first volume of 1,000 pages was issued in the fall of 1894 and the second volume of 1,290 pages was published a few months later.

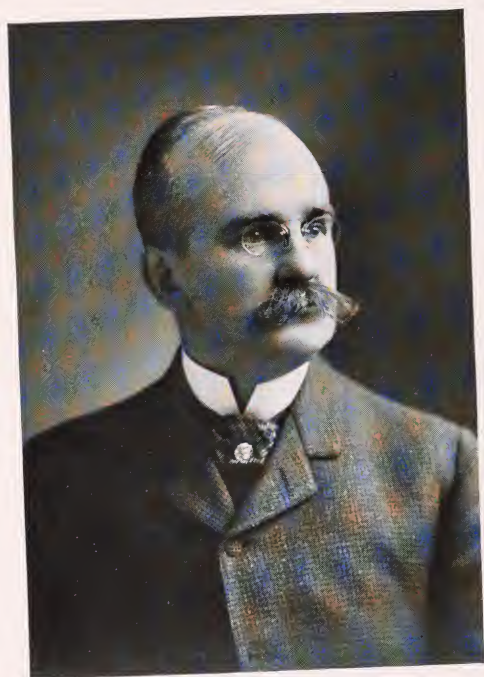
This work has been fully reviewed by the medical press of both schools, and is pronounced unusually clear and original in its expositions, and scientifically correct in its statements. It is written from a broad and liberal standpoint, free from the disagreeable sectarianism often manifested by adherents of particular schools. It contains a vast amount of matter based on the latest deductions of the scientists of the age.

Professor Goodno was the originator of the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Hospital for Children, located in Philadelphia. For eight years he was one of the attending physicians, and constantly on duty, until it was united with the Hahnemann Hospital. He has in many other ways been a leader in his school. He belongs to the Clinical Society of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Society, and the American Institute of Homœopathy. Prof. Goodno has made a great record for a man of his age and much more will probably be heard from him in future years.

Hahn Institute Dec 1896



Wm. C. Goodno, M. D.



W C Goodwin M D

1724 Chestnut Street.

Office Hours: 9 to 12 A.M.
Sunday, 8 to 9 only.

Phila. 6/7/99.

My dear Dr. Bradford:-

I learned, accidentally, a few days since, that I am chairman of the Bureau having in charge Medical Literature in the American Institute. As you know more about the literature of the past year than any other man I should like very much to meet you some afternoon at the College and get some information. I shall be more than glad to credit you with the same. If you will kindly write me on the enclosed card stating some afternoon when you expect to be at the College I will meet you. With kind regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

W. C. Goodrich,

Dictated.

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Iowa Hom J1 Mar 1916

IN MEMORIAM.

Dr. Alice A. Goodrich passed to the higher life February twentieth, 1916. Her pastor, Dr. Porter, conducted the services which were as simple, dignified and beautiful as her own unassuming character. Mrs. Fanny Wilkins Ryan, whom Dr. Goodrich had known since she was a child, sang very sweetly and impressively "Abide With Me," and "Shadows," the latter was one of the doctor's favorite songs. Mrs. Ryan had sung it for her during her last illness. The many beautiful flowers which covered and surrounded the casket testified to the love and esteem in which this devoted woman was held by those who knew her. Only those hearts that know unfailing love and have been imbued with the sweetness of real devotion realize what it was to say "goodbye" to Dr. Goodrich. The world is better for her having lived, those who knew her valued her sweet, kindly, loyal friendship; with face to the sunshine she always looked at the bright side of life. She was an alumna of the state university of Iowa, a loyal Homeopathist, pure gold, and an honor to the medical profession. After many years of activity she has wended her way to the Home, "Not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." If service to humanity and love to all mankind be made the test, of one whom love of God had blest, then the name of Dr. Goodrich will lead all the rest. She was lovable and gentle, strong and self-reliant, always ready to lend a helping hand. She was a woman not great in worldly fame or amassed riches, but great in endurance and affectionate regard for her friends and tender love for the members of her household. The little family whom she had gathered about her is

now broken on earth but endless in memories eternal.

GOODRICH, ASA FRIEND

ASA FRIEND GOODRICH, St. Paul, Minnesota, was born in that city, October 10, 1865, son of Augustus and Rachel (Friend) Goodrich. He attended the grammar and high schools at St. Paul, the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, 1883-85, and Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1885-88, receiving the D. D. S. degree at the former and the M. D. at the latter. He also pursued the spring course in Hahnemann Medical College, did six months post-graduate work there in 1891, and in Philadelphia and New York in 1902. He has practiced in St. Paul since 1889; was professor of skin and genito-urinary diseases at the College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery, University of Minnesota, 1902-3, and was a member of the homœopathic staff of the City and County Hospital of St. Paul. Dr. Goodrich is assistant surgeon, ranking as captain, of the 3rd regiment of the Minnesota National Guard; medical examiner of the Modern Woodmen, the Modern Samaritans and the Yeomen of America; is member and ex-vice president of the Minnesota State Homœopathic Institute, a member of the St. Paul Society of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons and of the Masonic lodge and chapter. He married Marion L. Banker, June 19, 1889.

King Vol 1V

GOODRICH, OSMAN

Dr. O. D. Goodrich, of Allegan, Mich., was born May 10, 1808, at New Hartford, Oneida county, N. Y. In 1834 he graduated at the Berkshire Medical Institution (afterward the Berkshire Medical College, but now extinct), of Pittsfield, Mass. He practiced his profession two years in Huron, O., coming to Allegan in 1836, where he continued to practice until 1845, when he went to Connecticut, remaining there till 1855, when he returned to Allegan. While in Connecticut he was not in practice, but upon his return he espoused the cause of Homœopathy, which he practiced successfully nearly thirty years, retiring from active practice the last few years of his life. He was the pioneer physician of Allegan, and also the first practitioner of Homœopathy in the county. He died Nov. 3, 1887, aged 79 years. —Allegan Gazette.

Med Adv V & 20 p 160

GOODRICH, OSMAN EELS

Name in full

244

Osman Eells Goodrich

P. O. Address in full

Allegan, Allegan Co. Michigan

Graduate ~~or Licensee~~ of

Hahnemann Medical College, 1866

Admitted: 1868;

Homoeopathic Medical College of Missouri

(Chicago.)



GOODRICH, OSMAN EELS



Allegan Allegan Co Michigan
May 29th 1867

Sir

Your Circular is received
& in acknowledgement give my
address to

Osman O. Goodrich M.D.
Allegan Allegan Co
Michigan

My son is associated with me in the
Homeopathic Practice of Medicine & is
a Graduate of Northwestern Medical
College Chicago his address is

Osman O. Goodrich M.D.
Allegan Allegan Co
Michigan

GOODWIN, DAVID M

356

The Pacific Coast Journal of Homœopathy.

June 1908

DR. DAVID M. GOODWIN, an old and at one time wealthy retired physician, died at Los Angeles, on September 12th, aged seventy-five years. The deceased was implicated in the Oregon land cases, and the anxiety connected with the trial had undoubtedly much to do with his death at the present time. The friends of the deceased firmly believed in his innocence of intentional wrong-doing, and cited the fact that he had lost a large fortune in the venture. Shortly before his death he married his nurse and old friend, Miss Catherine A. King. Drs. F. S. Barnard and S. S. Salisbury, by their professional services and kindly attentions did all in their power to lighten the burdens and ease the trials of the aged physician.

GOODWIN, EDWARD MARCUS

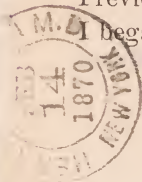
EDWARD MARCUS GOODWIN, Toledo, Ohio, born at Otisco, Onondaga county, N. Y.; educated in Pompey Hill and Cazenovia academies; graduated, Albany Medical College, 1863; practiced in Syracuse in 1865 and in Toledo since 1866; entered U. S. navy Jan. 12, 1864, as acting assistant surgeon and served in North Atlantic and Mississippi squadrons until close of the war.

GOODWIN, T. S.

Dr. T. S. Goodwin opened an office at Skowhegan in 1857, and the following year Dr. H. W. Hamilton entered the field as a competitor. After about two years Dr. Hamilton left the place, and, I believe, the State. Dr. Goodwin remained till 1865, when the field was left vacant for a time

(W.C)

My full name is *Thomas Shepard Goodwin*
I graduated at *New York* Medical College, in the year *1865*
My present address is *Port Richmond* county of *Richmond St*
State of *New York* where I have resided since *1865*
Previous to that time I practised in *Skowhegan Maine*
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *1855* at *Phippsburg Me*



GOODWIN, T. S.

Dr T. S. Goodwin settled at Port Richmond, Staten Island
in 1865, and after great opposition, acquired a practice.
(World's Conventions-1876. V.2.)

Dr Goodwin was still practising in Staten Island in 1882.



ORDON, FRANK WILLARD, M. D., of Sterling, Ills., was born in Weld, Me., February 11th, 1837, and is of Scotch descent. He was married June 15th, 1869, to Miss Florence V. Allen, of Detroit, Mich. His father being a farmer in moderate circumstances, he received a limited education such as the country schools at that time afforded. By improving his leisure hours, aided by such books as he could command, he was able at the age of eighteen to pass the requisite examination, and for two years taught a country school in Maine. Leaving home at that time, he entered the State Insane Asylum at Taunton, Mass., as attendant under Superintendent Choate (cousin of the late Rufus Choate), of Boston. The most ample opportunities were there afforded him for studying insanity in all its varied forms. After remaining there seven months, a desire to see the great West induced him to visit that region, and August, 1857, found him in Morris, Ills. In the winter following he again taught school, and in the spring of 1858, having fully decided to pursue the study of medicine, he entered the office of Antis & Pierce, homœopathic physicians in Morris. Remaining with them until the opening of the Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago, he was one of the first students to report for attendance upon lectures at that institution, his preceptor being Professor A. E. Small. At the close of the course of lectures, he yielded to the wishes of friends there and commenced the practice of medicine in Tonica, Ills. In 1862, he enlisted as a private in the 88th Illinois Infantry, one of the famous "Board of Trade" regiments of Chicago. He was severely wounded at the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8th, 1862, spending eight months in hospital; and again at Chica-mauga, September 20th, 1863. In March, 1864, he was detailed by General Sheridan to report to his headquarters to act as druggist. Soon after, having passed successfully his examination before the Regular Army Board of Surgeons, he was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, and ordered to duty at General Field Hospital, Department of the Cumberland, in which

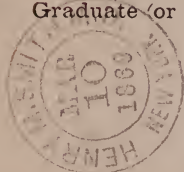
department he remained until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. Returning to Chicago, he again entered Hahnemann Medical College, class of 1865-'66, graduated, and immediately commenced practice in Sterling, Ills.

An honest man, a conscientious and faithful physician, he has gained hosts of friends, and by his earnest efforts in behalf of homœopathy, has done much to further its advancement in Sterling.

Name in full

P. O. Address in full

Graduate (or Licentiate) of



F. W. Gordon
Sterling Ill.
Graduate of Medicine

Doctor F. W. Gordon, aged 73, of Sterling, Ill., died Oct. 1st, following an operation for prostatitis. With Dr. O. B. Blackman he was a founder of the Rock River Institute in 1878, and this is the second death. The following resolutions were offered, and a copy forwarded to the bereaved family

Whereas, God, our Heavenly Father, has in His wisdom seen fit to call our brother and co-laborer from his earthly toils; and

Whereas, As the Nestor of the Institute, who, since its inception in 1878, has so faithfully attended its sessions, aided in its maintenance and encouraged and benefited us all by his uniform Christian character and council; and

Whereas, Without exception, during all these years, we have found him ever faithful to duty, consistent and courteous in life's actions, whether upon the floor in debate, or in private or professional life; and

Whereas, We have always found him honest professionally, ethical with his associates, and just in his dealings with all men; with a certain individual reserve, yet ever ready to extend the warm handed, tender hearted welcome to friend or competitor; and

Whereas, Having been brought, for so many years and in so many ways, in such close and intimate relationship with Dr. Gordon, we would, as a society, as well as individually, give expression at this time and place, to those sentiments of our regard and shall always treasure his memory.

Resolved, That we extend to the family in this hour of their irreparable bereavement our tenderest sympathies and heartfelt condolence.

DR. F. C. SKINNER,
Med. Adv. President.

DR. A. W. BLUNT,
Secretary.

Oct 1908



Sterling May 22nd, 67

To
Committee of Amalg-
American Trust Assoc.

Your
Circular has been recd.
I regret that I shall not
be able to attend the meet.

Cordially

J. W. Gordon

Sterling Ill

GORDON, GEORGE A

GEORGE ALEXANDER GORDON, M. D.

Dr. Gordon was born in Washington, Pa., in 1841. When he was eight years old his parents moved to Salem, Ohio, where he attended the public and high school, and afterwards, graduated from the Presbyterian College at Iberia.

Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted, serving as an Adjutant until his discharge on account of physical disability. Returning to his home, he took up the study of medicine, graduating in 1870 from the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College.

He located at Sandusky, Ohio, where he resided and practiced medicine until 1892, when he removed to Chillicothe, Mo., where he resided until his death, which occurred January 31, 1905.

Dr. Gordon during his residence in Chillicothe had built up a large practice, and his loss was keenly felt by those who relied upon his deliberate judgment and skill. He was a zealous worker in the church, faithful and exemplary. His was a benevolent nature, which found its greatest delight in helping others. He leaves to mourn his loss his widow, a daughter, and an adopted daughter.

Dr. Gordon joined the Institute in 1870. A I H 1906



Geo A Gordon

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1870.

DEAR DOCTOR :

Will you assist me in compiling a correct list of Homœopathic Physicians in the United States, by filling up and returning to me, *at once*, the following blank, if you have not already filled up a similar one.

I will be much obliged to you for any information relative to the introduction of Homœopathy in your neighborhood, together with a sketch of your personal connection therewith.

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

Salem July 22^d /70

My full name is *George A. Gordon*

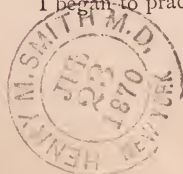
I graduated at *Cleveland* Medical College, in the year *1850*

My present address is *Salem* county of *Columbiana*

State of *Ohio* where I have resided since *1849*

Previous to that time I practised in

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year at



GORDON, GEORGE

Mr. John T. Smith Esq

Newburgh 11 Aug. 1862.

13

Sir,

Enclosed please find
\$2. for my Subscription from
July 1862 to the American
Homoeopathic Review.

George Gordon

Box 9. P.O. Newburgh
Orange Co.

17

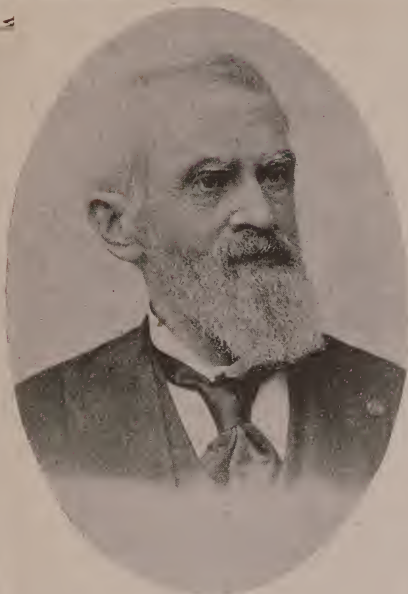
GORDON, IRA B

IRA B. GORDON, Cleveland, Ohio, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, November 21, 1870, son of James and Maria (Conner) Gordon, the latter a native of Ireland and the former of Ohio; and while James Gordon's parents were from New York state his more remote ancestry came from Scotland. Dr. Gordon attended the high school and the Western Reserve Normal School. He was educated in medicine in Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, and graduated from there in 1891. He practiced three years in Berlin, two years in Fitchville, and has been a general practitioner of Cleveland eight years. He is a member of

the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical Society. Dr. Gordon married, October 10, 1900, Jennie E. Mooty, by whom he has one son, Paul Gordon, born February 16, 1903.

King Vol 1V

GORDON, OLIVER W



OLIVER W. GORDON, M. D.,
Council Bluffs, Iowa.

PETER ALBERT GORDON, M.D.,

Was elected member of the Institute in 1876, at the session in Philadelphia. He was born in Mason county, Ky., November 20, 1844, studied medicine with Drs. McGranaghan and Martin, of Maysville, Ky., attended lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, session of 1866-67, and the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1867-68, graduating from the New York College in 1868. After graduating he began practice in Jersey Ridge, Mason county, Ky., where he remained until June, 1871, removing thence to Flemingsburg, Ky., where he continued until his death, February 2, 1891.

A.I.H. 1896

GORGAS, C R

Swanton Ashland Co Ohio
Oct 11th 1870

Doct H. M. Smith



Dear Sir

Since you are engaged in a Catalogue of Graduated Physicians of the Homoeopathic Profession. It affords me an opportunity of informing you that I have two Inventions to become a Professional matter. Patented in 68 + 69. Now wish to bring it before the Practitioners for use and approval then dispose of the rights to a company. so far four of the Medical colleges of Philadelphia approve of it for Prolapsus Uteri. and at the same time will answer to prevent Conception in the case, and when woman in the opinion of the Physician should have no offspring such as Consumption, Cancer or otherwise unfit for conception. I was Mechanically engaged 6 months in New York to bring this simple invention to Perfection & cost me over \$1000 dollars. Every Medical Man I have met since that tested it, speak well of its simplicity & great usefulness. I can send you a few samples if requested I have no time for more statement, merely to draw your attention. I want to place it into the Homoeopathic Fraternity. If after examination you can use your influence & make it useful as well as profitable. I will offer you a liberal interest in the Invention.

Yours Respectfully

C. R. Briggs

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1870.

DEAR DOCTOR :

Will you assist me in compiling a correct list of Homœopathic Physicians in the United States, by filling up and returning to me, at once, the following blank, if you have not already filled up a similar one.

I will be much obliged to you for any information relative to the introduction of Homœopathy in your neighborhood, together with a sketch of your personal connection therewith.

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

I live now on a farm & expect to remain the balance of my days.

My full name is

C. B. Gorgas, M.D.

I graduated at

Penn'a M.C.

Medical College, in the year

1858

My present address is

Brooklyn

county of

Copland

State of

Ohio

where I have resided

Previous to that time I practised in

I was a private student of

Prof. Parker of N.Y. Practised Allopathy 17 yrs

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year

1842

at *North Penn'd*

and very successful some in Haynes Ohio & made the practice of Homœopathy successful in Wooster now a city having a College

GORHAM, GEORGE ELMER



GEORGE ELMER GORHAM, Albany, New York, was born at Le Raysville, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1850, son of George Sylvester Gorham, and grandson of Joseph Gorham. He received his education at the Le Raysville Academy, and pursued the study of medicine under the supervision of Dr. J. L. Corbin of Athens, Pennsylvania, attended three courses of medical lectures, and was graduated in the spring of 1874 from the Homœopathic Medical College of Chicago. Immediately after graduation he began practice in Athens in association with his former preceptor, and remained two years. In 1877 he went to Cheyenne, Wyoming, remaining one year, and in October, 1878, removed to Albany, New York. He became a member of the

Albany County Homœopathic Medical Society in 1878, and was elected its delegate to the state society in 1880, 1882 and 1883. In January, 1882, he was elected secretary of the county society, and was re-elected in 1883 and 1884, and in 1887 was elected to the presidency. In 1883 he was elected a permanent member of the State Homœopathic Medical Society, and since then has been frequently appointed to membership in its standing committees. In the same year he became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and the Homœopathic Medical Society of Northern New York, being appointed to its secretaryship the following year. He has rendered daily or weekly service at the Albany Homœopathic Hospital almost uninterruptedly since he became a resident of Albany, serving as a member of its medical staff during the whole period, and for many years a member of its executive and supervising committee. He has written a number of medical articles, a few of the more important being as follows: "Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver," "Bromine in the Treatment of True and False Croup," "Common Sense in Therapeutics," "The Early Diagnosis and Early Mechanical Treatment of Pott's Disease," and "The Early Diagnosis and Treatment of Morbus Coxarius." He invented "The Gorham Adjustable Bed," "The Gorham Portable Surgeon's Table" and the "Gorham Complete Extension Apparatus." He married, in 1882, Jane Rose, daughter of Lemuel J. Hopkins, of which marriage two sons have been born.

KING Vol IV

GORHAM, GEORGE ELMER

GEORGE ELMER GORHAM, Albany, New York, born Le Raysville, Pa., November 8, 1850, direct descendant of Capt. John Gorham and Desire Howland, daughter of Capt. John Howland; literary education, Le Raysville Academy; graduated M. D., from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1874; member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy; member of State Board of Medical Examiners; member of board of managers of Craig Colony for Epileptics; secretary of board of trustees of Bender Hygienic Laboratory.



GORTON, DAVID A., M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., eldest son of John and Joanna Sheldon Gorton, was born near Broadalbin, Fulton county, N. Y., November 22d, 1832. As a child he was noted for his thoughtful and studious habits, preferring the companionship of books and the society of grown people rather than that of those of his own age. His educational advantages were such as could be afforded only by the district school, and having possessed himself of these, he earned by manual labor money to buy books, which he studied at night, and thus acquired some knowledge of history, of mathematics, of mental philosophy and of Latin. A debating society contributed much to his mental development. He also attempted a systematic study of anatomy, physiology and hygiene, and in his early youth he macerated for this purpose the remains of a dissected cadaver, cleaned the bones, and kept them in his bed-room, much to the horror of those who chanced to discover them. At the age of twenty-one he entered the office of Dr. Charles W. Adams, of New Woodstock, where he remained three years, profiting by the experience and instruction of his excellent tutor. But before leaving him, he had become convinced of the fallacy and uncertainty of the doctrines and practice of the dominant school; and in this state of mind, fallow for new ideas, he went to New York in 1857, and entered as a student the Hygienic College, then under the management of Dr. R. T. Trall, and at the same time attended the clinics of Bellevue Hospital, of the City Hospital, and of the University of New York. Soon after receiving his degree, he entered into partnership with Dr. Trall in the management of his Hygienic Institute, in Laight street, New York, and was subsequently elected to the Board of Curators, and to the Chair of Chemistry and Physics, in which he acquitted himself so well that he secured the enthusiastic commendation of the class, and the respect of his professional coadjutors. But, becoming imbued with the medical heresy of *similia similibus curantur*, he resigned his position, and entered upon the practice of his profes-

sion under the banner of the new faith. In 1855, he married Maria F. Graham, of Delta, N. Y., eldest daughter of Horatio S. and Harriet Betts Graham, by whom he has a son and two daughters.

Dr. Gorton is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of King's County, and one of the consulting physicians of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Lying-in Asylum. He has for some years past been engaged in a fine practice at Newburgh, N. Y., and latterly in Brooklyn, and has won the reputation of being an eminently successful practitioner. His independence of all mere conventionalisms, his comprehensive and philosophical views concerning mental and physical hygiene, moral therapeutics, etc., and his boldness in the advocacy of what he regards as having a true physical and ethical basis, commands the respect of the most advanced minds, and secures him the high estimation of all lovers of truth for its own sake. Dr. Gorton's life has been an incessant round of work and study. Much of his knowledge of the homœopathic materia medica, and of the modern languages, has been acquired in his carriage, on the road, and by the light of the "midnight oil." He has contributed largely to various periodicals, and is now preparing manuscripts, soon to be published, which, from the popular style in which they are written, the philosophy advocated, and the large amount of useful, practical information they contain, will, it is believed, afford much gratification alike to the profession and the general public. Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. have in press a volume from his pen entitled "Principles of Mental Hygiene," in which the reciprocal relation of mind and matter is discussed in the light of modern developments of physiological knowledge.



Galaxy Pub. Co. Philada.

D. A. Gortne.

GORTON, W. R.

DR. W. R. GORTON, one of the veterans of Homœopathy in Michigan, died at his residence in Detroit, January 2, 1885, of organic disease of the heart. He was an earnest and honest homœopath, so firm in his convictions that when urged by his physician and friends to accept palliative measures to relieve his terrible dyspnœa, he would reply: "No! I practice what I preach—Homœopathy." He was 64 years of age, and had practiced in Detroit 17 years.

Med. Advance. V. 15. p 392. *ack 88*

GOSEWICH, E. W

Died at Wilmington, Del., Sept. 22, 1883
aged 45 years. (Am.Hom.Obs.V.20. p287)

GOSEWICH, JOHN CHARLES.

Was born May 14, 1808, at Peine, Kingdom of Hanover. He had been for some years a private pupil of Dr Wm. Wesselhoeft when he entered the Homoeopathic College of Allentown, where he remained for three years, and graduated in 1837. In 1839 he settled in Wilmington, De., and was the first homoeopathic physician in that State. In order to obtain a license to practice medicine he was obliged to submit to an examination before a board of allopathic physicians, which he passed with great credit. He very soon gained many friends and an extensive practice. He was a true homoeopathist and consequently very successful in the treatment of disease, and was peculiar in the fact that he never administered medicines below the 30th potence. By his agency homoeopathy was firmly established in Delaware.

In 1846 he openly united himself with the church of New Jerusalem, of which he remained ever after a warm and active member. He died in Wilmington, Del., May 11th, 1854, after a long and tedious illness, which he endured with all the patience and fortitude of one who expected soon to enter upon the joys of a blissful immortality.

(Trans.Am.Inst.Hom.1854.p 74.)

In August, 1839, Dr. J. C. Gosewisch, a graduate of the North American Academy of the Homoeopathic Healing Art at Allentown, Pa., settled in Wilmington. He was the first homoeopathic physician to locate in the State. At that time few of the people had any acquaintance with the workings of our system; and, of course, the twenty resident allopathic physicians opposed the newcomer with slander and ridicule. The law of the State provides that no person not a practitioner prior to February 4th, 1802, shall practice medicine or surgery, and collect fees therefor, without having obtained a license from a Board of Examiners, which board consists of three members of the State Medical Society. Dr. Gosewisch asked for admission to the State Medical Society, and underwent the necessary examination, with which the board expressed entire satisfaction. The following day he received an official note refusing to grant his request. In consequence of this a petition, signed by many friends of homoeopathy, was presented to the next legislature, by the influence of which an act was passed to exempt from the preceding law any physician who practiced medicine according to the Thomsonian, botanic, or homoeopathic system. Dr. Gosewisch died in May, 1854.

GOSS, ALICE MORGAN

ALICE MORGAN GOSS, San Francisco, California, was born in Holliston, Massachusetts, July 25, 1855, daughter of George Wright and Susan Chadwick (Morgan) Goss. She attended the public schools of Kansas and the University of Kansas; Hahnemann College of the Pacific, in 1888-9; and Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, Illinois, from which latter institution she was graduated in 1890. She has practiced in San Francisco since 1891, and now is superintendent of the Pacific Homœopathic Polyclinic. She is a member of the California State Homœopathic Medical Society, the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the Surgical and Gynecological Association of the last-named institution.

King Vol 1V

GOULD, WILLIAM WALLACE

DR. WILLIAM WALLACE GOULD.

Dr. William Wallace Gould was born in the little hamlet of Hamburg, Erie county, New York, July 14th, 1826; and soon thereafter the mother who gave him birth closed her eyes and fell asleep.

His father, Dr. E. S. Gould, was at that time the leading physician of the little village.

The son grew to manhood in his native state, attending school. Early in his life he decided upon the medical profession as his life work. Having a mind with a natural trend toward the sciences and a love of study, he proceeded, by hard and persistent work, to lay the foundation of his education deep and broad, that he might have something solid upon which to build the superstructure of his future life. He took a course in the Berkshire Medical School, from which he graduated with honor in the class of '52. He at once began to practice his profession with an old preceptor, Dr. Goble, of Columbus, Ohio, where he remained two years; then moved to Ingersol, Ont., where in 1854 he was married to Mary E. Chase, in St. James' Episcopal Church. After six years of Old School practice, he met with the great sorrow of losing his only child. This blow changed his ideas about medicine, and he soon after became a convert to the law of the similars. From his entrance into the Homœopathic School in 1857 to the day of his death, his heart was always with any movement to further the homœopathic cause. He came West in the summer of '60 and located in Lane Station—now Rochelle, Illinois—where he practiced fifty years. His was a quiet life of great usefulness, devoted to the duties of his large practice, and he did not cease to heal the sick until after he was eighty years of age. Perhaps his might be called an uneventful life. It was not the life of striking incident or deed. But how many there are in the community in which he lived and wrought, who remember, with gratitude and love, this quiet gentleman, this faithful physician, who was their ever-present help in time of trouble.

Affection for his family, loyalty to his profession, firmness in his convictions and constancy in his friendships were his marked characteristics.

Dr. Gould was of the rapidly passing order of the family physician who frequently ministered to three generations of one family.

"He gave more than herbs of healing—

Soul deep probed his kindly art—

On the scene of mankind's helping, he has played a master's part:

The kind old family doctor and the tired old family doctor

Is entitled to a furlough for the brain and for the heart."

Dr. Gould joined the Institute in 1890, and died April 24, 1910.

. J1 A I H Apr 1911

SOMERSET,

DR. GOVER

Dies from Injuries Received in Wreck October 1st. Buried at Alexander's Chapel.

Dr. Bryant A. Gover, 27 years of age, died at the Somerset General Hospital early Saturday morning from injuries received in an automobile wreck October 1st, near his home on the Monticello pike. He was riding in a car with Dr. T. L. Gamblin, of Burnside; his grandfather, Mr. James Gover, and Mr. Robert Kelly. He was thrown thru the top of the car.

Mr. Gover was the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Gover of Bronston. He was a native of Pulaski Co., and received his high school education at Burnside. Upon graduation there he entered the University of Kentucky at Lexington, where he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1925. Having decided to study medicine he entered the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., where he received the degrees of Doctor of Surgery and Doctor of Medicine last June.

Since graduation Dr. Gover had been completing an internship at St. Luke and Children's Hospital in Philadelphia. He had been here a few weeks visiting home folks before locating in Pleasant Hill, Tenn., for the practice of his profession. No young man who ever left Pulaski county was better prepared for a professional career than Dr. Gover. Nine years of hard study had brought him to the beginning of what no doubt would have been a most successful future.

Two year ago, Dr. Gover was married to Miss Anna Wall, of Philadelphia, who, with their eleven months old son, John Robert Gover, arrived in Somerset a few hours after the death of the husband and father. Besides those named above and his parents, he is survived by three sisters, Mrs. Brinkley Gooch of this city, Mrs. Hugh Burnett and Miss Dorothy Gover of Bronston, and two brothers, Mr. James Mell Gover of Berea, and Mr. Robert Gover of Bronston.

Funeral services were conducted by Rev. W. E. Hunter on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the funeral home of the Somerset Undertaking Company, after which the remains were taken to Alexander's Chapel, near Bronston, where a short service was held at the grave by Rev. Hunter. Interment was in the cemetery there.

FOUR INJURED WHEN CAR WRECKS ON MONTICELLO PIKE

Dr. T. L. Gamblin, of Burnside, received a fractured hip and other injuries, Dr. Bryant A. Gover was paralyzed and Squire Jim Gover and Bob Kelly were slightly injured when the Hupmobile coupe, driven by Dr. Gamblin, wrecked near the home of Mr. Gover at Bronston Wednesday night about 8 o'clock.

The men were enroute to Mr. Gover's home. Dr. Gamblin attempted to pass a Ford when he lost control of his machine and crashed into a wire fence. He hit the fence with such force that six cedar posts were uprooted. The car never turned over. Dr. Gamblin and Dr. Gover were thrown through the top of the car and landed about fifty feet from where the car stopped. Mr. Kelly and Squire Gover, who were riding in the rumble seat, were thrown out. They received several cuts and bruises.

Dr. Gover was brought to the Somerset General Hospital where it was found he was paralyzed from the chest down. It was at first thought his back was broken. Dr. Gamblin was taken to his hospital in Burnside. In addition to the fractured hip, his jaw is mashed and he is badly cut. After the wounds of Mr. Gover and Mr. Kelly were dressed, they returned to their homes.

Dr. Gover has just completed a medical course in Philadelphia and was here on a visit to his grandfather, Squire Gover. He is a brother of Mrs. Brinkley Gooch, of this city.

Bryant Addison Gover, Burnside, Ky.; Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 1930; aged 27; died, October 4, in the Somerset (Ky.) General Hospital, of injuries received in an automobile accident.

GRADY, MARY E

In Memoriam, Mary E. Grady, M.D., O et A. Chir.—Another noble woman, a member of the medical profession, and a most thorough physician and oculist, has laid down forever the burden of her earthly duties and has passed to the glorious reward that awaits those who have done well that which they felt called upon to perform.

For some time Dr. Grady was my assistant, and very many times I had occasion to warn her of the injury that she was doing to her health by her constant, laborious study. Far into the night hours which should have been devoted to rest, she delved into journals, periodicals, lectures and the various lines of scientific volumes upon the library shelves, ever seeking for knowledge and earnestly preparing herself for a higher standard in her chosen profession.

Her attainments were such as to make her a most efficient and conscientious assistant in whom I could trust implicitly, and I found it very difficult to fill her place when sickness and care made her permanent presence necessary at her home in Brooklyn. Self-forgetful she never passed unheeded a call for medical aid, but hospitals and the homes of the needy knew her presence and rejoiced at the results of her comprehensive knowledge and her faithful attention, while her regular practice was never neglected.

With deep regret, I saw her leave the position in which she grew daily more and more proficient, as a physician in general, while her remarkable skill in ophthalmic diseases promised that she would one day stand at the very head of her profession as an oculist. In diagnosis, she was peculiarly careful, and her hand and nerve were faultless in the delicate and important operations required in the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear.

But with true womanliness she laid aside the opportunity for advancement when duty called her to the home of her parents whose declining health required her presence. Bereavement followed soon after, and for the sake of those who were left to her care she settled in Brooklyn, setting aside all thought of self, all hope of the fulfillment of the ambitious dreams which were once so near being realized.

So far human knowledge can see her life was incomplete because of the interruption in her promising career, but the sweet incense of her noble works among the poor and lowly, her beautiful abnegation of ambition to duty, and her faithful attention to her family and profession will remain an imperishable monument to her name in many a loving and thankful heart.

The last act of her life was one of sacrifice, for, sick with a cold herself, she went out through a storm to minister to a poor woman, and pneumonia claimed her as its victim. Truly, of such a noble woman it will be said, "Well done thou good and faithful servant." And the world cannot help but be better that such an one has lived, if but for a little while, among its suffering people.

BUSHROD W. JAMES.

N Am J1 Hom Dec 1896

GRAENING, ADELE P KIMBALL

ADELE P. KIMBALL GRAENING, Waverly, Iowa, born East Lebanon, New Hampshire, July 17, 1861; graduated M. D. from homœopathic medical department of State University of Iowa, 1894.

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GRAENING, C H

C. H. GRAENING, Waverly, Iowa, born in Michigan, August 5, 1871; literary education, Wartburg College, A. B., 1890; graduated M. D., homœopathic medical department, University of the State of Iowa, 1893.

GRAFFORD, ALFRED J

A Doctor Found Dead in His Office.

Special Telegram to THE TIMES.

RED BANK, July 31.—Dr. Alfred J. Grafford, who has practiced about eighteen years at this place, was found dead in his office, on Broad street, this afternoon. He had apparently been dead about two hours when found. He was a graduate of Hahnemann College, Philadelphia. The cause of his death is attributed to heart failure.

Phila. Times. Aug. 1. '95

GRAFTON, EDGAR ATHELING

EDGAR ATHELING GRAFTON, M.D.,

MONTREAL, CANADA.

Dr. Grafton was elected a member of the Institute at its meeting in Atlantic City in 1899.

He was born in Montreal November 13, 1867. His early education was at the high school, through which he passed with high standing at the age of sixteen. At the age of eighteen he matriculated at the medical college of McGill University, taking the full course and graduating four years later with credit to himself and his Alma Mater, and bearing with him the respect and love of professors and classmates. He immediately received one of the coveted appointments annually made to the House Staff of the General Hospital, remaining there one year. He spent the next four months visiting hospitals in the United States, whence he was recalled to an appointment as Ship Surgeon on the Beaver Line of Steamships, a post he filled satisfactorily for two seasons. During the intervening winters he was occupied in studying for, and passing, the severe examination of the Society of Apoth-

ecaries, one of the great English licensing bodies, whose valued diploma he won with distinction. Inherited learnings and his own studious bent now impelled him to inquire authoritatively into the merits of Homœopathy as a system of Therapeutics. He entered himself for the stiff competitive examination for appointment to the House Staff of the Metropolitan Hospital in New York and passed first on the list. He was duly appointed, and the year of study of many hundreds of hospital cases under Homœopathic treatment convinced him of its scientific character and therapeutic value in the cure of disease. He returned with the diploma of the school, passed the examinations of the "College of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons of Montreal," and settled down to practice Homœopathy.

He gained appointment on the Montreal Homœopathic Hospital Attending Staff, was elected Chairman of its Medical Board, took office on the Board of Governors as its secretary, assisted, ex-officio, on the Committee of Management, and enthusiastically aided in carrying on the work of the Hospital to the complete success he foresaw, and its friends intend.

He met his death by drowning July 20, 1900. Thus passed away a young and most promising life. His death is a great loss to Homœopathy in Canada, and his loss is deeply mourned by all his professional associates, regardless of schools of practice.

Am Inst Hom 1901

Med Times OBITUARY. Sept 1900

DR. EDGAR A. GRAFTON, of Montreal, was drowned in the St. Lawrence river, while bathing, July 29. Dr. Grafton was a son of Mr. F. E. Grafton of Montreal, where he was born thirty-three years ago. He graduated with high honors from McGill University in 1891, after which he took the degree of L. S. A. in England. One year was spent as surgeon to the S. S. "Lake Ontario," after which he served his term in the Metropolitan Hospital, New York. He was also for one year connected with the Montreal General Hospital. Dr. Grafton was an enthusiastic and most faithful worker in his profession. All who came in contact with him will vouch for the kindness and gentleness with which he did most conscientious work. Personally we have lost a firm friend, to whom we were bound by strong ties of friendship. His parents in their grief have much to be thankful for in having been blessed by such a son. It is sad to see such men as Dr. Grafton leave this sphere, where they are so much needed. We can only offer our condolence to his bereaved family.



RAHAM, DAVID, M. D., of Egg Harbor, Door county, Wis., was born in Perry, Lake county, O., February 23d, 1815. He received only a common school education, and was apprenticed at sixteen years of age to learn iron moulding. He was married in 1836, in Painesville, Lake county, O., and for fourteen years was working at his trade in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Canada. During this time, by careful economy, he had accumulated a little money, and in 1840, with a partner, he erected a small iron foundry in Columbiana county, O. This enterprise did not succeed, and in 1844, he studied medicine under Dr. Joseph Bradley, of Mentor, Lake county, O., for nearly a year. Before attending lectures, however, he was thoroughly disgusted with the cruel and irrational practice then in vogue in the allopathic school; the prominent characteristics being blistering, bleeding and drastic purging. His health, at this time, was poor, and the assistance rendered him by Dr. Rosa, a homœopathic physician of Painesville, O., showed him the path to a more rational law of cure. Dr. Rosa gave him some remedies and a small book of instructions, which he took with him to Wisconsin, on his removal thither in 1846. Eleven years were then spent in agricultural pursuits, but in 1857, meeting with "Hull's Jahr," a new world was opened to him. He began to study earnestly, procuring and reading the best works on homœopathy, and, in 1860, he commenced to build up a practice, which speedily became both large and lucrative.

Name in full

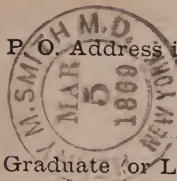
Elisha B Graham

P. O. Address in full

Three Rivers ^{Mich} St. Co

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Cleveland College



GRAHAM, HAMILTON.

DR. HAMILTON GRAHAM, a homeopathic physician of Kennett Square, Penn., was in town last week, with a view to establishing himself in practice here. He likes the looks of things here, and left with the intention of returning and bringing his family with him. He is a physician of experience and ability.

Register, Ironton, O.

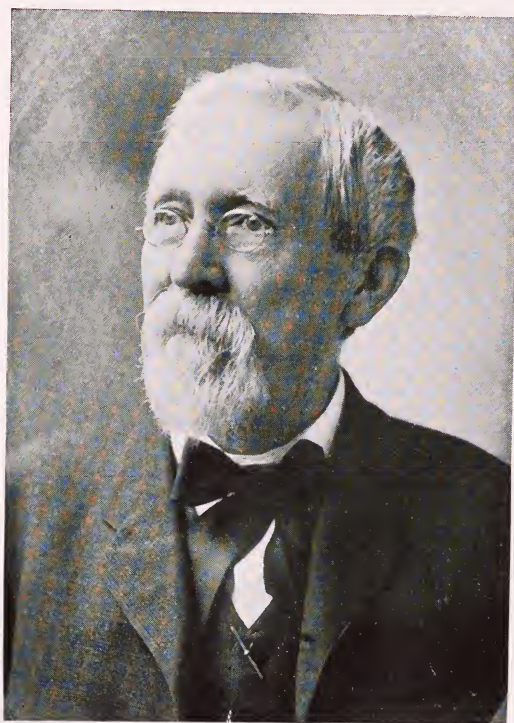
12.1.1892.

GRAHAM, J. H. A. 1

In the year 1868 Dr. J. H. A. Graham, of Berne, united with the Homœopathic Medical Society of Albany County, thereby identifying himself with the progress of homœopathy in Albany County. He had been an allopathic practitioner more than a score of years, and a convert to homœopathy for several years. He is still engaged in the active duties of his profession, although well advanced in years.

World's Conven. 1876. V. 2.

GRAHAM, JOHN T



Geo. J. Graham
Bany. Balto.

GRAHAM, MARY J.

MARY J. GRAHAM, M. D. — The announcement of the sudden death of Mary J. Graham, M. D., caused the most heartfelt sorrow among her friends, especially to those most intimately acquainted with the circumstances of her life, who have watched with interest her brave, determined struggle for a thorough medical education. Her efforts were crowned by a most honorable graduation from the Boston University (School of Medicine) two years since, her rank being second in a large class. Having an intense desire to still further qualify herself for her life-work by a larger experience, she was assisted by a wealthy lady in Boston, through whose generosity she was enabled to study in the hospitals of London and Vienna thirteen months. By her marked ability and earnest work she won golden opinions there, and had offered to her the highest position occupied by a woman in Queen Charlotte Hospital. Loyal to her native land, she returned to Boston last September. Friends welcomed her with enthusiasm, and her success as a practitioner was already assured; but at the very threshold of a brilliant career she fell a victim to diphtheria, contracted in her practice. We deeply mourn the loss of a true friend and an earnest worker in the field of medicine.

A LADY FRIEND.

N. E. Med. Gaz. V. 18. p 96.

GRAHAM, MARY J.

This lady was proposed for membership to the Mass. Hom. Med. Society and her name had been favorably reported upon by the Board of Censors. Her death occurring before the annual meeting prevented action in regard to admission to its membership. Out of respect to her honorable graduation, and her brave determined struggle for a higher position in our ranks, I read the announcement of her sad death, as published in the N.E. Med. Gaz. March 1883: "The announcement of the sudden death of Mary J. Graham, M. D. caused the most heartfelt sorrow among her friends, especially to those most intimately acquainted with the circumstances of her life, who have watched with interest her brave determined struggle for a thorough medical education. Her efforts were crowned by a most honorable graduation from the Boston School (University) two years since--her rank being second in a large class. Having an intense desire to still further qualify herself for her life work by a larger experience she was assisted by a wealthy lady in Boston through whose generosity she was enabled to study in the hospitals of London and Vienna 13 months. By her marked ability and earnest work she won golden opinions there and had offered to her the highest position occupied by a woman in Queen Charlotte Hospital. Loyal to her native land she returned to Boston last September. Friends welcomed her with enthusiasm and her success as a practitioner was already assured; but at the very threshold of a brilliant career she fell a victim of diphtheria, contracted in her practice. We deeply mourn the loss of a true friend, and an earnest worker in the field of medicine."

(Trans. Mass. Hom. Med. Soc. 1880-3)

GRAHAM, MERRITT EUGENE

MERRITT E. GRAHAM, M. D.

Dr. Graham was born in Yates County, New York, September 18, 1855. At the age of eighteen he graduated from the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, and then entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, where he obtained his degree in 1878.

He first took up the practice of his profession at Clinton, N. Y., whence he removed to Brockport, and later to Rochester. In this latter city he practiced until the time of his death. In 1890 he was elected to the office of coroner, which office he filled for nine years. In 1892 he was appointed surgeon of the Hahnemann Hospital of Rochester and was consulting surgeon at the time of his death.

Five years ago he erected a sanatorium in Rochester, to which he gave the name of Graham Highland Park Sanatorium. Only recently he built the Graham Maternity Hospital adjoining the Sanatorium. As an indirect result of a cold contracted some months before, Dr. Graham developed a gastric trouble, which finally caused his death August 3rd, 1905. At the time of his death he was not quite fifty years of age, but had accomplished a great work and stood in the front rank of his profession in Rochester, being known far and wide as a skillful surgeon and a wise and conservative physician. He leaves a wife and one son, Dr. Gordon T. Graham, and a daughter.

Dr. Graham joined the Institute in 1903.

A I H 1906

Dr. Merritt E. Graham, consulting surgeon of the Hahnemann Hospital, Rochester, N. Y., and proprietor of the Graham Highland Sanatorium, died Aug. 3rd, aged 50 years. Dr. Graham was born in Italy, N. Y., September, 1855, educated at the Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1873, and took his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Michigan with the class of 1878, where one year later he married Miss Fannie Corden, of Ann Arbor. He began practice in Brockport, where he was elected sheriff of Monroe County, thereupon moving to Rochester. He was thrice elected coroner, and in 1899 declined the nomination.

More than three years ago Dr. Graham was infected on the thumb while performing a surgical operation which resulted in blood poisoning, from which he never recovered.

In April last he suffered a severe relapse which ended in jaundice lasting several weeks, and left him utterly prostrated. He fully realized that recovery was impossible, and met his end with fortitude. He leaves a son, Dr. C. T. Graham, who with one daughter and his widow survive him.

He was one of the best known physicians and surgeons of Rochester, had a large private practice and for years has been chief surgeon at the Hahnemannian Hospital. He has held many positions of professional trust, being president of the County Society and member of a large number of medical and fraternal organizations. Personally he was cordial and generous among both friends and patients, and never failed to inspire in the latter that confidence in his skill so essential to professional success of every physician and surgeon. He will be sadly missed in the hospital where he has labored so faithfully among his large clientele whom he served so well, and in his home where his vacant chair will be a sad reminder. *Med Advance Sept 1905*

MERRITT EUGENE GRAHAM, Rochester, New York, was born in Italy, Yates county, New York, September 21, 1855, of Gilbert Graham and Mary Ann Griswold, his wife. He inherits Scotch blood from his father, and his mother's ancestors were Connecticut Yankees. He is a graduate of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, New York, of the class of 1874, and of the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan, of the class of 1878. Dr. Graham has made a specialty of surgery during his professional career, and has been surgeon to the Rochester Hahnemann Hospital for fifteen years. He also has a private sanitarium, the Graham Highland Park Sanitarium, situated on the northern border of the famous Highland Park. From 1890 until 1899 he was coroner of Monroe county. He also has been president of the Monroe County Homœopathic Medical Society, and is a member of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, also the Western New York and the Rochester Hahnemann Society and of the Central New York Hahnemann Society. His wife was Fannie Corden, and their children are Daisy May and Corden Graham.

King Vol IV

GRAHAM, WALTER S

Died, in Miami, Florida, on June 19, 1910, Dr. Walter S. Graham, Hahnemann, Philadelphia, Class 1883. Early in life Dr. Graham earned a fine reputation as a physician, but about 1890 became the subject of tuberculosis, and finding night work and other drudgery incident to a physician's life too severe for him he went into the real estate business in Titusville, Fla., afterwards studying law so as to better conduct his business.

He saw the very beginning of Miami, Fla., moving there in 1906, coincident with the East Coast R. R. and the Royal Palm Hotel. He served the city a year or more as city attorney, without remuneration, and wrote the present city charter.

He also founded the first newspaper, a weekly, the *Metropolis*, which is now a prosperous and influential daily.

His funeral was the largest in Miami for years, and was attended by the Dade County Medical Society (Allopathic) in a body as a mark of honor. The more remarkable thing about Dr. Graham's life was his brave and intelligent fight against tuberculosis. During the last nineteen years of his life he made a constant study of the disease and was considered the greatest authority in Florida on the subject and he attributed his long lease of life to this unusual understanding of the disease. He never lost interest in the study of medicine and through books and magazines kept posted in all advances in the field of medicine and surgery. Whenever old Hahnemann was mentioned in his presence his eyes would shine with pride and pleasure and his face light up with interest. Several years ago his oldest son was stricken with appendicitis and he rushed him promptly to Philadelphia, where he was successfully operated upon.

When visiting the writer's office he would always stop and read over with affectionate interest the names of the old faculty on my diploma—nearly all now dead—and turning to me would say, "A grand old institution, Monroe." I send these notes to the *Hahnemannian* because I think the lessons of his life should be matters of record.—A. L. Monroe, M. D., in *Hahn. Monthly*.

Jl Am Inst Hom Oct 1910

Hahn. Monthly Aug. 1910

GRAINGER, JOHN.

Dr. John Granger came from Paris[†] early in 1833, and opened an office in Canal Street. At that time he was not a graduate. He afterwards resided in St. Louis, where he had an extensive practice. He now lives in New York, but is not in practice.

(World's Convention. 1876. V.2.)

Dr. JOHN GRANGER, in the early part of 1833, opened an office in Canal street. At that time he was not a graduate. How long he remained there, I do not know. He published a small pamphlet entitled "Homœopathic Treatment for Chronic and Acute Diseases." He afterwards resided in St. Louis, where he had an extensive practice. He now lives in this city, but is not in practice.

N.E.Med.Gaz. March. 1871.

Dr Grainger went to St Louis in 1847 where he remained but two or three years when he returned to New York where he became a money lender.(W.G.)



GRAM, HANS BURCH, M. D., of New York city—the pioneer of homœopathy in this country—was the grandson of a wealthy merchant sea captain in Copenhagen. His father, Hans Gram, was appointed, when a young man, to be Private Secretary to the Governor of the Danish island of Santa Cruz. Whilst travelling in the United States he became enamored of the daughter of the keeper of the hotel in Boston where he was staying. The lady's name was Miss Burdick, and he married her, much to the displeasure of his father, who immediately disinherited him; but repented, however, on his death bed, and left him the bulk of his fortune. The young man resolved to proceed to Denmark to attend to his inheritance, but the night before his intended departure was taken suddenly and dangerously ill, and died in a few hours, his widow surviving him but two years. She died in 1805.

The subject of this sketch was born in 1786, and at the time of his mother's death was about eighteen years of age; he at once resolved to proceed to Copenhagen to look after his inheritance. In this he succeeded partially, only obtaining a portion of the property. He now commenced the study of medicine—at the request of his uncle, Dr. Fenger, one of the king's physicians—graduating in the capital of Denmark, in 1814, with the degree of C. M. L., the highest of the three grades. He at once began practice, and soon found himself engaged in a large and lucrative professional business.

He did not, however, feel settled, as love of republican institutions, and doubtless the power of family ties, made him long to return to his native country; furthermore, having studied the theory of Hahnemann, which he accepted as truth, he was desirous of introducing it into the United States, believing that this progressive country would gladly accept the new faith. He arrived in New York in 1825, and, shortly after his arrival, lost all his property by endorsing notes for his brother, thus finding himself compelled to seek a living by his exertions in his profession. He first publicly drew the attention of

the medical profession to homœopathy by publishing a translation of Hahnemann's "Geist der Homöopathischen Heillehre," an 8vo. pamphlet of 24 pages, entitled "Character of Homœopathy." This he dedicated to Professor David Hosack, M. D., remarking in the dedication that the "doctrines of homœopathy differ from those generally accepted, tending to reformation and to invalidate many doctrines now received." This pamphlet was not well received by the profession, and Dr. Gram ceased to write. He was a Freemason, and, as an officer of the Jerusalem Chapter, No. 8, took part in the exaltation of Dr. Folger. This circumstance occasioned a warm intimacy between the two, which ripened into a friendship lasting till Dr. Folger left the city, in 1828. He had been introduced to Dr. Folger, in 1826, by a Mr. F. L. Wilsey, a merchant and manufacturer, who afterwards became a homœopathic physician, and during the first week of his acquaintance introduced the subject of

homœopathy by presenting his new friend with a pamphlet on that subject, also lending him a manuscript on the "Pharmico-Dynamic Properties of Drugs." As an experiment, Dr. Folger turned over several of his chronic cases to his friend, and the homœopathic treatment operated so successfully in effecting cures that the former became convinced of the soundness of the principle, adopting it in his future practice; but, not understanding the German language, he was at first dependent on his preceptor, till by his aid he was able to read the "Organon" and the "Materia Medica Pura." Dr. Gram had resolved to join his friend in North Carolina, in some mining operations, but, learning that the project was a failure, he remained in New York, where he died February 26th, 1840.

He was the father of homœopathy in this country, and of course met with unbounded opposition, being characterized by the profession as a quack and a humbug, and completely ostracised from professional intercourse. He, however, made some warm friends, many of whom became converts to his doctrines and ardent workers in the cause of homœopathy.

HANS B. GRAM, M.D.

[In our portrait gallery of Homœopathic practitioners, which we commence with this number, Dr. Gram deservedly has the first place, and we take great pleasure in availing ourselves of the permission of Dr. John F. Gray to make use of his sketch of Dr. Gram, contained in his "Early History of Homœopathy in New York," which will be found in full in the North American Journal of Homœopathy, Vol. XII. Happy the man who has such a life, and such a biographer !

The portrait, we should say, was made from memory, twenty years after death ; but we have the testimony of Dr. Gray that it is surprisingly accurate, considering this circumstance, and will recall his features to those who knew him.]

Among the few physicians who caught the first rays of the dawning truth, was our beloved predecessor, the late Dr. Gram, then a practitioner of most deservedly high repute in the city of Copenhagen. His father was a Dane. He emigrated to this country about the close of our revolutionary war, married an American wife, and became a citizen of the republic. The elder Gram was a man of culture and of highly respectable family in his native land. He was unfortunate in business, and died a few years after his marriage, leaving a small family in narrow circumstances, of whom our dear friend was the eldest. After his father's death, young Gram, a lad of not more than fourteen years, went out to Copenhagen with the hope of retrieving some portion of his father's share of the family estate. In this he was unsuccessful, but his relatives there took good care of him, furnishing him an excellent classical and scientific education, and at the proper age placed him in the Royal Medical and Surgical Institution of the Danish kingdom. The king's physician, the late Professor Fenger, was Gram's uncle, and through this gentleman's favor he enjoyed the best advantages of the schools and hospitals of northern Europe ; advantages which he diligently used down to the last moment of his pupilage. He was officially connected with the Royal Military Hospital, near Copenhagen, during the last seven years of the Napoleon wars, residing in the edifice much of the time, as assistant in surgery. About 1809 Dr. Gram commenced the practice of his profession in Copenhagen. He was unusually successful ; so much so, indeed, as at the age of forty to have acquired a competency for his future support and to enable him to render assistance to the younger members of his family, all of whom remained in this country.

Gram tested the method of Hahnemann, during the years 1823 and 1824, fully and most cautiously, as well on his own person, with

reference to the verity of the pharmaco-dynamics, as in his extensive practice, with reference to the truth of the maxim of Homœopathy, *similia similibus curantur*.

Having, in the year '25, attained an entire faith in the soundness of the laws and in the practicability of the new method, he resolved to return to America for the purpose of introducing it to the profession in his native land, under institutions and conditions he deemed more favorable to its general adoption than Europe afforded. Early in 1826, Dr. Gram gave up his lucrative practice in Copenhagen and came to New York. He translated one of Hahnemann's powerful essays, that entitled "Spirit of Homœopathy," (*Geist der Homœop Heil-lehre*) and published it in the form of a Letter to Dr. Hosack, at that time president of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, and professor of the theory and practice in that institution.

It was gratuitously distributed among the leading members of the profession throughout the country, and especially among the officers of medical schools. Unfortunately, Dr. Gram's long disuse of the English language, comprising over twenty years of his residence in Denmark, gave his pamphlet so quaint a construction and style as to render it a very difficult task to read it intelligently. Indeed, I much doubt whether any of the gentlemen to whom it was sent, ever overcame this obstacle; certainly Dr. Hosack, with whom I conversed on the subject of Homœopathy, two years afterwards, had not done so.

Fifteen years later this immortal essay was ably and felicitously rendered into English by Dr. Scott, of Glasgow, in Scotland. It is greatly to be regretted that Gram's version had not been as fortunate; for a statement so firm, succinct and invulnerable at all points, made as a sharp epitome of Homœopathy by the founder himself in his strongest stage of activity, could not have failed to produce a wide impression at that day, when the profession in this country had not shut their eyes to the literature of a system they have since only learned to know by technics and to reject without examination.

Gram was disappointed. He thought that in this free land, the people too were philosophically free, and that the great truths so clearly set forth by Hahnemann in that essay would be hospitably entertained by the republican physicians of the United States.

But however imperfectly he effected his version, with reference to the American reader, it was grammatically executed and it cost him immense labor; for the treatment of the subject is a severe task in any other language than German, and therefore, even for a thorough adept in medical literature and in the art of rendering German into English, full of difficulties. Although this praiseworthy effort fell short of its high mark, it was nobly aimed, at much cost in time and attention to the translator, and is a monument of no little value as to the time and mode of the introduction of Homœopathy into the Western Hemisphere. Moreover, the selection of this essay, in my opinion the ablest of Hahnemann's polemic treatises, is itself a test of the quality of Gram's own genius and culture.

Dr. Gram's arrival and the publication of this essay, precede by several years every other effort to disseminate the doctrines of Hahnemann beyond the confines of Germany and Scandinavia. He was not only the pioneer of Homœopathy then in this country, but the first in any trans-Germanic country in all the civilized world.

I claim your attention to this date and its legend of virtue, in just memory and honor of our deceased friend, colleague and preceptor.

He came to this country, not in search of money, for he brought a competent fortune with him; nor for social happiness, for he was in a most prosperous position among men of rare character and of exalted endowments, in the birthplace of his ancestors, and in the very Athens of modern Europe. He was, as I had occasion to know, the personal and much beloved associate of the good Bishop Muenther, of Callisen, and Bang and Saxtorph and Dersted. He came away from a city, a people and a country he deeply loved, as an apostle of what he deemed a reform most important to all humanity, in all countries, ages and times. He judged, and I think the end will show that he judged wisely, that Homœopathy would strike a deeper root here, where royal franchises exert but a very feeble sway, and where novelty is kindly inspected if not even too hastily welcomed. Accordingly, he made personal and social sacrifices at the shrine of humanity and science, whereon his great vow of personal duty was inscribed, and came here to inaugurate the new school of medicine, under the auspices of perpetual freedom and universal toleration.

Cicero's definition of public honor is well exemplified in this case; let us cherish an honor thus worthily earned.

"Quum honos sit premium virtutis judicio studioque civium delatum ad aliquem, qui eum sententiis qui suffragiis adeptus est, is mihi et honestus et honoratus videtur. Qui autem occasione aliqua etiam invitis suis civibus nactus est imperium, hunc nomen honoris adeptum non honorem puto."

We, the Homœopathic physicians of New York, are Gram's fellow citizens in the sense of this definition; by our votes and by our suffrages and by our love, we install him in his place of honor, as a reward of his true valor as a reformer: *sit honoratus qui semper honestus erat!*

Next in chronological order to Gram, I entered the lists in the study and support of Homœopathy. One of my patients, Mr. F. S. Wilsey, a merchant, who afterwards studied medicine, graduating in 1846, introduced me to Dr. Gram in 1827. I had treated Mr. Wilsey for an inveterate dyspepsia a long time, and with such poor success that he besought me to consult with a stranger who had brought from Germany an entirely novel mode of practice. With much reluctance I consented, and the result was, that the patient passed into Dr. Gram's care entirely, experiencing early and marked benefit from the change, which I ascribed to his improved diet. But, as I could not answer Gram's arguments in support of the new method, and as my training, reading and experience, which had been unusually extensive for so young a man, had failed to inspire me with confidence in any past or existing plan of therapeutics, I was very soon ready to put the method of Hahnemann to the test of a fair but rigorous observation. Moreover, Gram's inimitable modesty in debate, and his earnest zeal for the good and the true in all ways and directions, and his vast culture in science and art, in history and philosophy, greatly surpassing in these respects any of the academic or medical professors I had known, very much shortened my dialectic opposition to the new system. I selected three cases for the trial, the first "*hæmophthisis* in a scrofulous girl, complicated with *amenorrhœa*; the second, *mania puerperalis*, of three months' standing; and the last, *anasarca* and *ascites*, in an habitual drunkard. Following Gram's instructions, I furnished the proper registry of the symptoms in each case. He patiently and faithfully waded through the six volumes of Hahnemann's *Materia Medica* (luckily we had no manuals then), and prescribed a single remedy in each case. The first and third cases

were promptly cured by a single dose of the remedy prescribed, and the conditions, as to diet and moral impressions, were so arranged by me (Gram did not see either of the patients) that, greatly to my surprise and joy, very little room was left for a doubt as to the efficacy of the specifics applied. The case of mania was perhaps the stronger testimony of the two. The patient was placed under the rule of diet for fourteen days, previous to the administration of the remedy chosen by Gram. Not the slightest mitigation of the maniacal sufferings occurred at that time. At the time of the giving of the remedy, which was a single drop of very dilute tincture of *nux vomica*, in a drink of sweetened water, the patient was more furious than usual, tearing her clothing off, and angrily resisting all attempts to soothe her. *She fully recovered her reason, within half an hour after taking the nux vomica, and never lost it afterwards.* A fourth case was soon after treated with success, which had a worse prognosis, if possible, than either of the others. It was one of traumatic tetanus. During the first year of my acquaintance with Gram, I subjected only my incurables and the least promising instances of the curables, to Dr. Gram's experiments; but this was simply because I could not read the language of the *Materia Medica*, and it was impossible to do any more, without a knowledge of the German. During that time, I surmounted this difficulty and became a competent prescriber of and a full convert to Homœopathy.

Gram failed in health, completely, just as the new period began to dawn upon us. Broken in heart by the misfortunes, insanity and death of his only brother, upon whom he had lavished all the estate he brought with him from Europe, he was attacked by apoplexy in 1838, after many months of suffering, passed away in February, 1840. Wilson and I tenderly cared for him, and Curtis watched him as a faithful son would do a beloved father. He was an earnest christian of the Swedenborgian faith, and a man of the most scrupulously pure and charitable life I have ever known. In the presence of want, sorrow and disease, secluded from all observation of the world, he ministered with angelic patience and with divine earnestness. The squalid hovel of the sick poor was to Gram ever the most holy temple of religion; its atmosphere consecrated his whole soul to the strongest exertion of his many-sided wisdom, the most perfect and potent application of his pains-taking art. His conscience was then all alive to heavenly inspiration. No darkness or wintry storm, or failure of strength or allurements of the world detained Gram, when the suffering poor needed his healing presence. He believed in God; he worked and walked his

pilgrimage with his Redeemer. And yet, this good man and earnest believer was often called an infidel, sometimes even by thoughtless christian ministers, because he abstained from the topic on all occasions, and with all people, except when he was called to the performance of his kind of religious worship.

About the period of Gram's decease, Homœopathy began to be supported in various cities of this State, and very soon after, that is to say, from 1841 to 1844, it was also established in Boston, Providence and Portland, in the east, and at New Orleans, Savannah and Baltimore in the south.

Dr Gray's address. N.Y. Hom. Soc. 1863. U.S. Med. & Surg. J1. V. 2. July, 1867. Pamphlet--Early Annals of Hom. in N.Y.

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Biographical Sketch of H. B. Gram, M. D.*

Dr. H. B. Gram was born in Boston in 1786. His father, a native of Denmark and principal secretary of the Danish West India government, visited this country soon after the close of the revolution. While here he married an American lady, Miss Burdick, of Boston, and resigned his office; proceedings that gave so much offense at home that he was induced to give up his intention of returning to Denmark. He continued to reside in Boston till his death, which occurred in 1807, or thereabouts.

His eldest son, the subject of this memorial, had been carefully educated, and had already commenced the study of medicine, when the loss of his father made it necessary for him to visit Denmark on business relating to the estate. He arrived in Copenhagen early in 1808, and immediately entered the Royal Academy of Surgery, under the care of Professor Fenger, a relative of his, who was physician in ordinary to the king.

Within a year after his arrival in Copenhagen, young Gram received from the king the flattering appointment of assistant surgeon to a large military hospital. Previous to his admission into the Royal Academy of Surgery, he had to sustain an examination in the Latin and Greek languages, and natural philosophy, and the hospital appointment was also preceded by a rigorous examination in anatomy and petit surgery. Having, by successive promotions, attained the rank of surgeon, and having won the highest grade of merit in the Academy of Surgery, he resigned his connection with the hospital in 1814, and devoted himself to general practice in Copenhagen, with eminent success. He continued in the active practice of his profession, enjoying the society and friendship of the most learned and eminent men of that capital, till 1825, the date of his return to this country. He came home a complete general and

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medical scholar, thoroughly qualified by extensive practical experience, and an established reputation for a successful career in a new field. To his other advantages was added a knowledge of homœopathy, to the truth of which he had become a thorough convert, and to the dissemination of which, in his native land, and under more favorable auspices than could be found in the old world, he determined to devote the remainder of his life.

Soon after his arrival in New York, he published a translation of Hahnemann's "*Geist der Homœopat. Heil-Lehre*," (Spirit of the Homœopathic Doctrine), which he addressed to his colleagues of the medical profession. This pamphlet was undoubtedly the earliest of American publications on the subject of homœopathy; but the entire neglect with which it was treated by those whom he sought to interest so disheartened him, that he published nothing further; in fact, it was several years before he, or his system, became known to any extent beyond a very limited circle of appreciative friends and patients. But among those who were attracted to him, and learned from him the foundation principles of that beneficent medical reformation, which he modestly but unshrinkingly advocated, were some who afterwards became potent and successful promoters of the cause, both by pen and voice.

It is not certainly known how long he had been a homœopathist in Copenhagen, but it must have been several years, as he claimed to have been among the earliest of the non-German confessors. He lived to see the system, of which he was the first, and for a time the sole, representative in this country, firmly planted, not only in New York, but in many other cities and towns of the new world, steadily attracting new adherents from the professions, and daily gaining grateful and zealous friends among the most intelligent and cultivated of the laity. His death occurred February 26, 1840, at the age of fifty-four years, fifteen years after his return to this country.

With erudition that excited the admiration of all who knew him; with skill in his art that made him an indispensable blessing to those who had once sought his aid, with the soul of a sage and the heart of a Christian, what sum of private benefit and general good would he not have created, had he been spared to the venerable senectitude of a Hufeland, a Hahnemann, or a Blumenbach!

Trans. N. Y. Hom. Med. Soc. V. 9. p 639.

HANS BIRCH GRAM, the person who introduced and first practiced homœopathy in the United States of America, was the grandson of a wealthy sea-captain of Copenhagen, Denmark. The doctor's father, Hans Gram, when a young man, was private secretary to the governor of Santa Cruz. While, with his servant, making the tour of the United States, in 1782 or 1783, he met a Miss Burdick, of Boston, Mass., whom he soon married. He then relinquished his secretaryship, settling in Boston. For thus marrying, his father disinherited him, but afterwards reconsidered this act, and, dying in 1802, left him the bulk of his property. In 1803, the night before he was to have sailed for Denmark to attend to this inheritance, he was attacked with colic, and died in a few hours. Hans Birch Gram, who was born in 1786, remained in Boston with his mother until her death, which occurred two years after the death of her husband. He then went to Copenhagen, and succeeded in obtaining a portion of his grandfather's estate.

At the solicitation of his uncle, Dr. Fenger, one of the king's physicians, he began the study of medicine. He graduated at Copenhagen in 1814, receiving the degree of C.M.L., the highest of three grades.*

He occupied a high position in that city, being connected with the Royal Military Hospital during the last seven years of the Napoleonic wars, and being at one time assistant physician to the king.† He was engaged in private practice for a long time in Copenhagen, where he enjoyed the companionship of the most eminent literary and medical scholars of Denmark.‡ His prac-

tice was very lucrative, and at the age of forty he had acquired a competency for his future support, and from which he assisted the younger members of his family who were in America.

He fully tested the method of Hahnemann, during the years 1823 and 1824, upon his own person and in his extensive practice, and became convinced of its truth.

He returned to America, probably during the early autumn of 1825, and settled in New York city, where he commenced to practice homœopathy. He resided with his brother, Neils B. Gram, at 431 Broome St.

In 1825 he published, in the form of a letter to Dr. Hosack,

* Historical Sketch of Homœopathy, by Henry M. Smith, M.D., New England Medical Gazette, 1871, p. 92.

† Trans. N. Y. State Hom. Med. Soc., vol. i, p. 93.

‡ Trans. N. Y. State Hom. Med. Soc., vol. viii, p. 670.

a translation of Hahnemann's *Spirit of Homœopathy*, which, owing to the peculiar idiomatic expressions with which it abounded, was not well understood or received by physicians, among whom it was gratuitously distributed. Dr. Gram felt the neglect which he received after this publication very keenly. Many physicians turned from warm personal friends to bitter and vindictive enemies, and he was, during the remainder of his life, never free from their persecutions.

In 1826 he proposed to a friend, Dr. R. B. Folger, to be allowed to treat some of his chronic cases homœopathically. Dr. Folger assented, and he took such cases as were willing to place themselves in his hands. These cases were all speedily relieved, though Dr. Folger says he had considered one case as incurable.*

The accounts of Dr. Gram's career are very meagre, but several anecdotes are told of him by his contemporaries, among which are the following:

Dr. Vanderburg gives the following account of his first meeting with Dr. Gram. "I was attending a gentleman on Pearl Street, one of whose toes were set at right angles with his foot by a contraction of its tendon. I wished him to have it divided, and he assented unwillingly. The next day Dr. Gray and myself met according to agreement, when he discharged us both. Thirty days thereafter I met him walking the street with his toe adjusted. I asked him how it was done, and he said *Dr. Gram*

had given him sugar-pellets the size of a mustard-seed, and thus straightened the toe. Having no prejudices to encounter, I straightway introduced myself to Gram. I found him using a gigantic intellect with the simplicity of a child, entirely unconscious of its power. He seemed to be learned beyond the books, and with his capacious mind was working out the problems and primal facts of science from his own standpoint. I saw at a glance that he dwarfed all my proportions immeasurably, and that I had been creeping in a labyrinth while he was walking in the noonday sun."†

Dr. Vanderburg continues: "My first trial of his skill was remarkable. A lady, aged 36 years, came from Hudson to consult me on board a steamer. She had been for four years ill with what she called 'black jaundice;' I had lost a sister with the same disease. I took a careful record of her case, and on

* Narrative of Dr. Folger, from MS. in possession of Dr. H. M. Smith.

† Narrative of Dr. Vanderburg, from MS. in possession of Dr. H. M. Smith.

my return home I met Gram at his door, and asked him to read the record. He said she had been poisoned with *bark*, and *Chamomilla* would cure her. I said I had prescribed that, and Arsenic beside. He said the Arsenic was wrong; that in three days after the Chamomilla was taken the old chill of four years ago would reappear, but so feebly that she would recover without another. His prophecy proved true."

Dr. Gram was a very earnest Royal Arch Mason, and through this channel became acquainted with Dr. R. B. Folger on May 25th, 1825. He seems to have formed a very close friendship for him, and the two gentlemen twice very nearly became partners.

Dr. Gram loaned Dr. Folger a manuscript article, *The Pharmacodynamic Properties of Drugs*, which Dr. Folger afterwards lost. It is probably not now in existence.

Dr. Folger introduced Dr. Gram, in September, 1826, to a Mr. Ferdinand L. Wilsey, who was also a prominent Mason, in order that Dr. Gram might instruct Mr. Wilsey regarding some important Masonic points. Dr. Gram frequently visited Mr. Wilsey's place of business, and finally, he being in ill health,

treated him homœopathically and cured him. Mr. Wilsey was much delighted, and became greatly interested in this new method of cure.

Dr. Gram was not a rich man after his return to America. He was a very influential and well-to-do citizen while in Copenhagen, but he chose to return to his native land as the pioneer of a great truth, where he met, instead of kindness and praise, only relentless persecution. Regarding the last years of his life Dr. J. F. Gray thus writes:* "Gram failed in health completely just as the new period began to dawn upon us. Broken in heart by the misfortunes, insanity, and death of his only brother, upon whom he had lavished all the estate he had brought with him from Europe, he was attacked by apoplexy in 1838, and after many months of suffering he passed away February 18th, 1840. Wilson and I tenderly cared for him, and Curtis watched him as a faithful son would do a beloved father. He was an earnest Christian of the Swedenborgian faith, and a man of the most scrupulously pure and charitable life I have ever known. In the presence of want, sorrow, and disease, secluded from all observation of the world, he ministered with angelic patience and with

* N. Y. State Hom. Soc. Trans., vol. i, p. 104.

divine earnestness. The squalid hovel of the sick poor was to Gram ever the most holy temple of religion; its atmosphere consecrated his whole soul to the strongest exertion of his many-sided wisdom, the most perfect and potent application of his painstaking art. His conscience was then all alive to heavenly inspiration. No darkness or wintry storm, or failure of strength, or allurements of the world detained Gram when the suffering poor needed his healing presence. He believed in God; he worked and walked his pilgrimage with his Redeemer."*

He was buried in St. Mark's Burial-ground, between 11th and 12th streets, New York, but on September 4th, 1862, his old-time friend and pupil, Dr. John F. Gray, removed his remains to his own lot in Greenwood Cemetery.†

At a meeting of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, held at Cooper Institute on the evening of September 14th, 1869, Dr. J. F. Gray asked the society to take measures for a more public commemoration of the labors of Dr. Gram. The society, on motion of Dr. Paine, appointed a committee on the erection of a monument in Greenwood Cemetery over his remains. This committee was constituted as follows: Drs. John F. Gray, L. Hallock, S. B. Barlow, B. F. Bowers, Carroll Dunham, H. D. Paine, R. C. Moffatt, I. T. Talbot, Walter Williamson, G. E. Shipman, Wm. H. Holcombe. Dr. H. D. Paine was appointed Treasurer. The contributions were fixed at one dollar.* Contributions were raised throughout the United States, and the monument was erected in accordance with the resolution.

† Mass. Hom. Trans., vol. i, p. 26.

Trans. N.Y. Soc. H. 8. p. 8. 14.
World's Convention, 1876. 444

As, after Germany, — its birth place, — ours was the first country where the system was practised, and as the name of Dr. Gram is so inseparably connected with its history, it may not be out of place to insert the following sketch, some of the facts of which are taken from the Homœopathic Examiner,* and others were furnished me by Dr. Gram's sister.

HANS BURCH GRAM was the grandson of a wealthy sea captain of Copenhagen. The doctor's father, Hans Gram, when a young man, was private secretary to the Governor of the Danish island of Santa Cruz; and while making the tour of the United States in 1782, or 1783, he married Miss Burdick, the daughter of the hotel-keeper in Boston with whom he was staying. He gave up his situation as secretary, and settled in Boston. For marrying as he did, his father disinherited him, but afterwards reconsidered the act, and dying in 1802, left him the bulk of his property. In 1803, the night before he was to have sailed for Denmark to attend to it, he was taken sick and died in a few hours. His widow survived him but two years. The subject of our sketch, born in 1786, was now at the age of eighteen. He left Boston for Copenhagen to look after his property. He was successful in getting a part of it. At the solicitation of his uncle, Dr. Fenger, one of the king's physicians, he began the study of medicine. He graduated at Copenhagen in 1814, receiving the degree of C. M. L., the highest of three grades. He soon had a large practice.

His love of republicanism and his family ties made him yearn for his native country. Having become acquainted with and accepted the teachings of Hahnemann, and thinking that the medical profession in America, under the influence of her liberal institutions, would gladly receive the new doctrine, he returned to this country, and arrived in New York in 1825. The property which he had accumulated he had the misfortune to lose, soon after his arrival, by endorsing for his brother. He was, therefore, obliged, contrary to his expectation, to seek a living from the practice of his profession.

In a very modest way he endeavored to call the attention of the profession to homœopathy by the publication of a translation of Hahnemann's *Geist der Homöopathischen Heillehre*, an octavo pamphlet of twenty-four pages, entitled "*The Character of Homœopathia.*" He says in his dedication, to Professor David Hosack, M.D., etc., "The doctrines of Homœopathia are not in unison with those generally accepted and promulgated by medical men. The subject is a new one, tending not only to reformation in theoretical and practical medicine, but threatening to invalidate many of the doctrines, which, at present, are admitted as correct, and propagated as indispensably necessary in the study and practice of medicine. This new doctrine is already considerably advanced in Europe, and the number of its adherents is daily increasing. An examination of its principles will show that it is not to be contemned, but that it deserves serious consideration, especially so as its propagators contend that not only theory and reasoning but experience establishes its truth." This

* Vol. I. p. 101.

pamphlet was written for the profession, among whom it was distributed gratuitously. Gram was much disappointed with the reception with which this work met, and published nothing more; in fact, he seemed satisfied with a few acquaintances to whom he imparted the new doctrine, leaving them to convince others by practical demonstration, as he did not believe in polemical publications or theoretical conversions.

Dr. Gram was a Freemason, and as an officer of Jerusalem Chapter, No. 8, he officiated at an extra meeting, May 25, 1826, in the exaltation of Dr. Robert B. Folger. After the ceremony, Dr. Gram introduced himself to Dr. Folger, and an acquaintance and friendship then began that lasted till Dr. Folger left this city, in January, 1828.

H.M. Smith in N.E. Med. Gaz. Feb. 1871. V. 8. p93

Mrs. Anna B. Greenleaf, sister of the late Dr. Hans B. Gram, who more than half a century ago introduced homœopathy in New York, died at New Britain, Conn., April 23d, aged 86 years. **N Y Times June 1888**

Hahn Mo May 1908

Dr. Hans Burch Gram. Honored by the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society. At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, April 8th, the president of the society, Dr. J. P. Rand, of Worcester, called attention to the distinguished service of Dr. Hans Burch Gram, the pioneer of homœopathy in this country and recommended that a suitable tablet be erected to his memory.

In accordance with this recommendation the society voted unanimously to place a memorial tablet to Dr. Gram in Boston University School of Medicine.

The action of the Massachusetts Society in thus honoring Dr. Gram is especially fitting, for Dr. Gram was born in Boston in 1786. His father was secretary to the Governor of the Danish Islands of St. Croix, and while traveling in America became attached to a Boston lady for whose sake he married and settled in Boston. Young Gram remained in Boston until he was 18 when, upon the death of both parents, he left and went to Copenhagen to secure the property which had been left to his father.

By advice of Dr. Fenger, assistant physician to the King, he studied medicine. He rose rapidly in his profession and soon became surgeon to a large military hospital. In 1814 he resigned his hospital position and devoted himself to general practice in Copenhagen, where he became converted to homœopathy, and in 1825 he came to New York.

It was through his influence and success that Dr. John F. Gray and other noted physicians adopted homœopathy. He died February 26th, 1840, and his remains now rest in Dr. Gray's private grounds in Greenwood Cemetery.

Dr. Gram was among the earliest physicians in Europe to adopt the teachings of Hahnemann, and it was he who first introduced them into this country. As our first great pioneer of homœopathy he is worthy of the honorable recognition thus publicly bestowed by the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society.

III.

HANS BURCH GRAM, M. D.

In the midst of the full and rapid movement of the onward progress of Homœopathy, it is pleasant to look back upon those who were its pioneers, and who, standing in the very front, received, and bore to their death the first shots of that opposition which has been so bitter. Such a position requires no small degree of moral courage, and to make a successful stand demands not only courage but knowledge. A fool can make a point and be laughed out of it; but it requires a wise man to make a point and maintain it. Had homœopathy been introduced into this country, and its support attempted by men who could not command the respect and esteem of their professional brothers, it would have been long in reaching the high position which it has now attained. The Pioneer of Homœopathy in America, was HANS BURCH GRAM, M. D.

The father of Dr. Gram, was the son of a wealthy Danish ship-master, and was, when a young man, Private Secretary to the Governor of the Danish Island of Saint Croix. While travelling through the United States, he found in Boston one to whom he became very much attached, resigned his office as Secretary, married, and settled in that city. It is singular how events, ap-

parently simple in themselves; and incapable of affecting the world at large, work out the greatest and most powerful results. The record of Mr. Gram's Boston life is not very complete, and in 1786, when his oldest child, Hans Burch Gram, was born, his exact residence is not known. Later we find him an organist by profession, living first on Cambridge street, and then on Common street, where he died in 1803. In two years his widow died, and Hans Burch, at the age of eighteen, went to Copenhagen to secure the large property which had been left his father. He did not obtain it all, but only enough to give himself a very superior education. By the advice of Dr. Fenger, assistant physician to the King, he began the study of medicine. Soon after his graduation, he was appointed assistant surgeon to a large Military Hospital. He was rapidly promoted to the rank of surgeon, but in 1814 resigned his connection with the hospital, and devoted himself to general practice in the city of Copenhagen. After ten years of practice there, during which time he became convinced of the truth of the law of cure which Hahnemann had so recently promulgated, he came again to America, in 1825, and made New York his future home. But he came poor,—for his property had all been lost,—friendless, and a stranger, ill-calculated by his modesty, and sensitiveness to make his way rapidly to eminence. Among those who knew him he was highly esteemed for his excellent qualities, his knowledge, and intellectual power. One of his first patients was Mr. Wilsey, afterward Dr. Wilsey, whose dyspepsia was so completely cured, as to induce Dr. John F. Gray to investigate, and adopt the new practice. In this year he translated, and published, under the title, *The Character of Homœopathia*, a

pamphlet of Hahnemann's. The ill-success and ridicule with which this little pamphlet met, so disgusted Dr. Gram, that he never again ventured to publish anything.

In 1828 he was elected a member of the New York Medical and Philosophical Society, and a year afterward became its President, and seems to have been highly esteemed for his abilities.

His character is thus estimated by his friend and pupil, Dr. Gray, in the *Homœopathic Examiner* for February, 1840. "He was far too modest in his intercourse with his fellow-men. He was not diffident nor timid, for no surgeon knew better how to decide when, or how any operation of the art should be performed, and very few indeed could operate with his skill and adroitness; but in conversing with a fellow-practitioner, he very much preferred hearing the sentiments and opinions of others, to delivering his own. He made it a rule never to express his opinions on scientific matters, till they were sought for in detail, yet was Gram apt and willing to converse and to teach. With a little of our American brusquerie he would have acquired, within a year after his arrival, all the reputation and respect with which he died. In private life no man was more engaging, and no one could be more beloved than he was. Dr. Gram was an adherent of Hahnemann's method when he came to this country, and he was the first pioneer of the method in America. It is not known to the writer of this notice, how long he had been a Homœopathist in Copenhagen, but it is quite probable that it was some ten or twelve years, for he claimed to have been among the earliest of the European Confessors. * * *

“He was of opinion that the reformation would be best propagated by the influence of each believer, in his own personal sphere; he was averse to theoretic publications, and theoretic conversions, as leading to superficial and imperfect practice, and as opening the door for floods of innovators and over-hasty reformers of Homœopathy.

“The death of Dr. Gram was immediately caused by apoplexy. He had a very severe attack of that malady in May, 1839, from which he awoke with hemiplegia, which was not fully cured till December.

“He died on the 26th inst., (February, 1840). The severe reverse of fortune before-named, which reached every member of his family in this country, and the distressing and incurable insanity of his only brother, prepared the way, through a series of years of moral suffering, for the melancholy event which cut him down in the meridian of his usefulness. * *

“With learning, professional, scientific, and literary, almost beyond a modern parallel, and with a skill in his art which made him an indispensable blessing to all who knew him, — with the soul of a sage, and the heart of a Christian, what would he not have accomplished, what sum of private benefit and general good would he not have created, could he have been spared in personal peace to the high and venerable senectitude of a Hufeland, a Hahnemann, or a Blumenbach!”

He was buried in St. Mark's Burial Ground, between 11th and 12th streets in the city of New York, but on the 4th day of September, 1862, his remains were removed to the private ground of John F. Gray, M. D., in Greenwood Cemetery,

H. B. GRAM., M. D.

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No monument marks his resting place, but thousands
of proud and grateful hearts are now contributing
oward such a memorial stone as shall fitly designate
he place where lies the pioneer of Homœopathy in
America.

*Trans. Mass. Hom. Med.
Soc., V. I.*

HANS BURCH GRAM, M.D.

IN his presidential address before the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, printed in the last issue of the *NORTH AMERICAN*, Dr John P Rand called attention to the fact that "the man who first introduced homœopathy into the country, the man upon whose success or failure hung the destiny of our school, Dr. Hans Burch Gram, was born in Boston in 1786." He suggested that the society should erect a suitable tablet to his memory in Boston University School of Medicine.

Acting on this suggestion, at the following commencement exercises of the medical school, Dr. N. R. Perkins, the successor to Dr. Rand in the presidential chair, on behalf of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, presented to the Faculty a mural memorial tablet to the pioneer of homœopathy in America. The presentation speech, setting forth the salient incidents of Dr. Gram's career, was published in the *New England Medical Gazette*, Vol. XLII., No. 7.

Dr. Gram was born in Boston in 1788, and removed to Copenhagen eighteen years later. There he studied medicine and successfully practiced his profession until 1824. He returned to America and arrived in New York in 1825. During the latter part of his practice in Copenhagen he investigated homœopathy, and became one of the early disciples of Hahnemann. This removal to America seems to have been undertaken with the express purpose of teaching the new system to the medical men of the New World, but he also practiced what he preached, and gathered round himself a devoted little band of converts. He died from apoplexy on February 13, 1840, and his body was interred in St. Mark's burying-ground in New York City. In 1862, Dr. Gray, one of his converts and closest friend, removed his remains to his own lot in Greenwood Cemetery, in Brooklyn.

We must all agree that the Massachusetts society did well in thus commemorating the birth of this pioneer in his native city. Dr. Gram's active work, however, the work that made his birth worth commemorating, was performed in the city of New York, and if Massachusetts commemorates his birth, surely New York should commemorate his residence and labor in New York City.

As to an appropriate method, there are many. It is suggested, however, that it be not limited to such passive commemoration as table, portrait, tombstone, or even statue. This is said in no spirit of criticism of our Massachusetts brethren. Cornell University, the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg, and the Carnegie libraries throughout the country, the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, the Henry Phipps Institute at Philadelphia are permanent institutions, and will keep the memory of their founders green generation after generation. Might not a Hahnemann Institute of Drug Proving have been better than a beautiful specimen of the sculptor's art at Washington? So, if New York should deem it wise to commemorate the great work done by Hans Burch Gram in the city of New York, let it be a living, active memorial that is provided, something that will partake of the vibrant energy and activity of spirit that were characteristics of the ego, the immortal, rather than a perpetuation in any form of the mortal frame, which was of the temporary, the accidental, if you please.

If suggestions are in order, the formation of a lectureship in homœopathic materia medica and therapeutics would be worth considering; or the name of Gram might be associated in some way with the part that New York will take in the movement for an

active propaganda for homœopathy; scholarships for post-graduate study of homœopathy might be endowed; or the example of our brethren in Great Britain might be followed and the Chalmer's House in London, the headquarters of the British Homœopathic Association, might have its counterpart in a Hans Burch Gram House, which would be a headquarters and a clearing house for homœopathic interests in New York State, if not in the United States. This last idea appeals to the NORTH AMERICAN as worthy of especial consideration. In such an institution the numerous New York societies of homœopathic physicians could find a meeting place, here would be the rendezvous where visiting physicians would come in touch with the local fraternity, here might be located the office of the secretaries of the State and county societies, and possibly the office of the American Institute and of the Traveling Secretary of the Board for the Promulgation of Homœopathy. The hiring and furnishing of a house for this purpose ought to be within the means of the homœopathic physicians of New York State and their friends.

The NORTH AMERICAN commends the idea of providing a permanent memorial of Hans Burch Gram to the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York and the New York County Homœopathic Medical Society.

N Am J1 Hom Oct 1908

Die Rundschau.

ABOUT DR. HANS BURCH GRAM, the pioneer homœopath in the United States.—The National Eclectic Medical Association Quarterly for December, 1909, in a very interesting contribution on "Pathfinders," by Dr. H. W. Felger, of Cincinnati, speaks at length of Dr. Gram, the pioneer

homœopath on American soil, the publisher of the first homœopathic "printed matter" put out in America, i. e., Hahnemann's essay on the "Genius of the Homœopathic Art of Healing," which Gram translated and published. Born of Danish parents in America in 1786, he, after the death of his parents, went to Copenhagen to look after his inheritance. Dr. Felger writes as follows: "The property had decreased somewhat in value, and he succeeded in obtaining only a portion of rightful possessions. But here he found riches in another sense. His uncle, Dr. Fenger, was in high station at the Danish court, being one of the King's physicians. At his earnest solicitation the young nephew took up the study of medicine, and finally graduated in the capital of Denmark with the highest of the three degrees granted in that country. This was in the year 1814. Connected as he was with the royal physicians and standing high at court, he soon had exceptional opportunities in connection with the royal military hospital, serving in that institution during the last seven years of the Napoleonic wars. Besides, he rose to the high rank of assistant physician to the king. After a period of service in this capacity he entered into general practice in Copenhagen, following it for several years, and is said to have enjoyed the companionship of the best medical scholars and the eminent men of Denmark. So lucrative had his practice become that at the age of forty he had acquired a competence, and was enabled to largely aid his relatives in the new world. Herein we have the brief record of the first half of his career, a career at once brilliant and promising. Still this man did not feel satisfied that he was making the best use of his talents. He was not narrow; he was not bigoted. The novel views of the illustrious Samuel Hahnemann were now attracting many of the learned minds of Europe, and with characteristic open-mindedness Dr. Gram had taken pains to dispassionately investigate them. Moreover, he put them to the test not only in his practice upon others, but upon himself. He became convinced that the new path was better than the old one, and utterly disregarding professional and social considerations he boldly entered therein.

"Believing now that he had reached the long-sought truth, he desired to herald it abroad. Born an American, his thoughts naturally turned to his native country, and longing to return to it he embarked for the new world with his new-found theory. Hopeful and happy, he deluded himself with the belief that America would gladly accept from him the new message; and, moreover, he was desirous to be the one to introduce it to his countrymen. Arriving in New York, in the beautiful springtime of 1825,

he immediately sought his brother, who resided at 431 Broome Street. Having plenty of money and a heart full of generosity, he endorsed notes for the latter to the extent that he lost all his property. Cruel as his fate may seem, it was to the good fortune of Homœopathy, for Dr. Gram was now compelled to practice his art, and this time he made it purely according to Hahnemannian principles. With ethical fidelity, he addressed not the people but the medical profession directly. Dr. David Hosack was then the Nestor of the orthodox profession in the metropolis. To him Dr. Gram dedicated the first Homœopathic production in this country—

a 24-page pamphlet, titled the 'Character of Homœopathy,' it being a translation of Dr. Hahnemann's 'Spirit of Homœopathy.' This courteous act, intended as a kindly offering to enlighten physicians concerning the views of the 'great master,' owing to peculiar idiomatic expressions, was not well understood, nor was it well received by the profession.

"Gram, keenly cut by the unmerited neglect which followed, ceased to write. He soon found that physicians whom he regarded as his friends turned upon him and pursued him with a vicious and unrelenting vindictiveness, which followed him throughout all the days of his life. Such is man's humanity to man; and such was the reward reaped in that date by one who attempted to do good to his fellow man!

"Broken in spirit, but yet determined, Dr. Gram pushed on. He now began a missionary work that was to lead to a great and worthy result. Of his course much might be said, but time and space forbid more than a few items. It is plain, however, that he went to work quietly and earnestly, and always honorably and judiciously, to instruct others in his new-found practice. Being a freemason, there sprung up between Dr. Gram and a brother mason, Dr. R. B. Folger, an intimate and lasting friendship. The latter having some intractable cases, some of which he regarded as incurable, placed them under the care of Dr. Gram, who had asked the privilege of treating them homœopathically. The result as recorded was two-fold—the speedy cure of the patients and the prompt conversion of Dr. Folger. Before the complete conversion of the latter, however, another fellow-mason, Ferdinand L. Wilsey, a merchant and manufacturer, was cured by Dr. Gram, who also interested him in the new practice to such an extent that he began to practice it under the title of doctor, but without charging any fee for his services. Mr. Wilsey was, therefore, the first convert in the United States to the doctrine of Homœopathia, as well as the first American to make any pretensions to the practice of it. He was devoted to his preceptor, Dr. Gram, was with him during the trying hours of his last illness, and was the last to leave him in his final resting-place. The next to fall under the guiding mind of Gram was one who was destined to become a power in Homœopathy, and one whose name sheds luster upon her history. John F. Gray had been a student under Hosack and Francis of the dominant school, and had been a surgeon in the navy and in the New York Hospital. At first he actually refused the offered hand of Dr. Gram, but finally became one of the most noted of his converts, and the one to be largely instrumental in carrying forward the pioneer movement. He became both popular and wealthy, and instructed and graduated many students without asking or accepting fee or price. He is regarded as the first scientific homœopathic physician in this country after Dr. Gram. We might extend this list to include many names, but among the more distinguished who were guided in the new law let us not overlook Abraham D. Wilson, who had the largest practice in New York City, but sacrificed it to follow his convictions; Daniel E. Stearns, converted from the dominant belief in 1829; Amos Gerald Hull, the first student of homœopathy who underwent the public and recorded examination before the Medical Society of the County of New York, and who

subsequently distinguished himself in a long and successful editorial career; William Channing, converted from the old school to become the first believer in the all-sufficiency of homœopathy, a veritable purist, and whose conversion first awakened the dominant school to a vigorous opposition to the new cult; Joseph T. Curtis, a professional scholar, who had passed a brilliant examination and whose rare attainments were the subject of favorable comment by Valentine Mott and Willard Parker, both distinguished surgeons of the dominant school; Stephen R. Kirby, who reluctantly and cautiously embraced homœopathy to subsequently pursue it with great ardor, and to become one of the first to establish an homœopathic dispensary, and to become the editor of the *American Journal of Homœopathy*, and a teacher in the colleges of the faith; and, finally, the much revered and devoted homœopathist and friend and biographer of Dr. Gram, Dr. Federal Vanderbergh, who lived to a ripe old age, and was always an honor to his cause. This distinguished group were all men of high character and ripe scholarship, and no greater honor could any man have wished for than to have had such as these for his pupils and followers.

"The remains of Dr. Gram rest in Greenwood Cemetery, on the lot of and by the side of his friend and pupil, Dr. John F. Gray, who so beautifully wrote of the last days and the character of this noble pathfinder:

"Gram failed in health entirely just as the new period began to dawn upon us. Broken in heart by the misfortunes, insanity and death of his only brother, upon whom he had lavished all the estate he had brought with him from Europe, he was attacked by apoplexy in 1838, and after many months of suffering he passed away, February 18, 1840. Wilson and I tenderly cared for him, and Curtis watched him as a faithful son would do to a beloved father. He was an earnest Christian, of the Swedenborgian faith, and a man of the most scrupulously pure and charitable life I have ever known. In the presence of want, sorrow and disease, secluded from all observation of the world, he ministered with angelic patience and with divine earnestness. The squalid hovel of the sick poor was to Gram ever the most holy temple of religion; its atmosphere consecrated his whole soul to the strongest exertion of his many-sided wisdom, the most perfect and potent application of his painstaking art. His conscience was then all alive to heavenly inspiration. No darkness or wintry storm, or failure of strength, or allurements of the world, detained Gram when the suffering poor needed his healing presence. He believed in God; he worked and walked his pilgrimage with his Redeemer."

Pac Coast J1 Hom Jan 1910



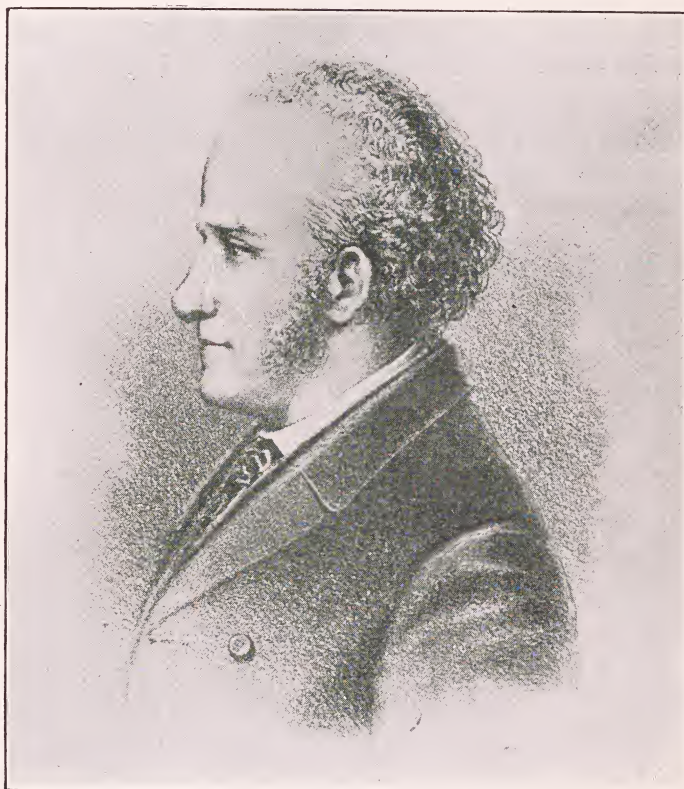
J. H. Gram

(Engraved for the U.S. Medical and Surgical Association)





Hans Burch Gram, M.D.



DR. HANS BURCH GRAM.

family of Dr. Wendell Kittudge
who was the first Doctor settled on
Mount Deer Island and was my
maternal grandfather. The members
of his ^{family} now living remember him well.
Dr. Dean afterwards took passage
in the same brig with my father
to New York and my mother who
is now living at the age of 85 accompanied
them and remembers him well.

My Uncle Ben W. Kittudge who
is now living at the age of 92 has
in his possession a smoking pipe
that was given him by Dr. Dean.
I have often heard my father speak
of him as being a very learned
man and also as a man of many
noble traits of character.

Now if it would not be asking too
much I would take it as a great
kindness if you would write me
and inform me if in your opinion
that this is the same Dr. Dean

W. Trenton Me. 12/27/90

Dr. J. T. Talbot.

Batm. Mass.

Dear Sir;

On reading the report
of your speech at the anniversary
of the Mass. Homoeopathic Medical
Soc. I notice that you mention
a Dr. Gram who brought to this
country a knowledge of Homoeopathy.
About the year 1825 or 26 my father
the late Capt. Wm. Thompson
commanded the brig William Penn
and on his passage home from a
voyage to Sweden, Sweden he
had with him as a passenger a
Dr. Hans Gram who landed with
him at Mount Desert and was
for some time an inmate in the

GRAMM, EDWARD MARION

EDWARD MARION GRAMM, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born July 28, 1858, in Baltimore, Maryland, son of Gustavus Edward Gramm and Marian Heitman, his wife. His primary education was received in the public schools of Philadelphia, from which he passed in 1874 to the private school presided over by William Fewsmith, remaining there until 1876. In that year he matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, and in 1880 graduated from that institution with the degree of M. D. He is lecturer on dermatology at Hahnemann Medical College and has had charge of the department of dermatology since it was established in 1882. He is a member and ex-president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Philadelphia, member and corresponding secretary of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New Jersey, the Germantown Homœopathic Medical Society of Philadelphia, the West Jersey Homœopathic Medical Society, the Oxford Medical Club, and the Saturday Night Club of Microscopists.

King Vol 14

GRAMM, EDWARD MARION

PHYSICIAN HELD FOR CRIME

Dr. E. M. Gramm Charged With Unlawful Surgical Operation on Woman

Dr. Edward M. Gramm, 52 years old, with offices at 1833 Chestnut street and apartments at the Tracy, 20 South 36th street, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Emanuel and Scanlin on a warrant charging him with performing an unlawful surgical operation upon Miss Marion Noyes, 28 years old, of Mount Airy, who is a patient in the Jewish Hospital. The police say that her condition is critical. She made the complaint upon which arrest was made.

The arrest would have been made sooner, the detectives say, but for the fact that Doctor Gramm has been ill and under treatment at the Hahnemann Hospital for a week past. He was taken into custody at his office and was held at the City Hall for a hearing.

Ledger Nov 19 1910

PHYSICIAN ARRESTED

Dr. E. M. Gramm, Facing His Accuser Denies Charge She Makes.

Charged by a young woman who lies critically ill in the Jewish Hospital with having performed a criminal operation on her, Dr. Edward M. Gramm, a physician whose office is at 1833 Chestnut Street, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Emmanuel and Scanlon. Dr. Gramm, after his arrest, was taken to the Jewish Hospital, where the young woman identified him.

Dr. Gramm emphatically denied the charge and declared that he had never seen the woman before. The prisoner was locked up in the City Hall to await a hearing this morning before Magistrate Scott. Dr. Gramm was arrested in his apartments at Thirty-sixth and Chestnut Streets.

EXONERATE DOCTOR OF WOMAN'S DEATH

After listening to the evidence in the case of Marion L. Noyes, 29 years old, a teacher in the Mount Airy Deaf and Dumb Asylum, who died in the Jewish Hospital, the coroner's jury yesterday exonerated Dr. Edward M. Gramm, of Chestnut street near Eighteenth, who was under arrest in the case, and found that death was due to heart disease.

Detectives Emanuel and Scanlon testified that the woman had identified Gramm as the physician who operated upon her, but there was other testimony to the effect that heart disease was the direct cause of her death. The physician was discharged.

Dec 1 1910

DOCTOR ARRESTED ON ILL GIRL'S COMPLAINT

He Is Charged With Having Performed an Illegal Operation

SHE IS NOW IN HOSPITAL

Edward Gramm Taken Into Custody at His Chestnut Street Office

Charged with performing an unlawful operation on Miss Marion Noyes, 28 years old, of Mount Airy, Dr. Edward Gramm, who has an office at 1833 Chestnut street, was arrested by Detectives Emanuel and Scanlon last night.

The operation, it is alleged, was performed on October 21. A week later Miss Noyes was taken ill and removed to the Jewish Hospital. From her statement made to the hospital authorities, it is said, the police were notified.

Immediately after the arrest the detectives took the physician to the Jewish Hospital, where Miss Noyes identified him as the man who had performed the operation. Doctor Gramm is 52 years old and lives at the Tracy apartments in West Philadelphia.

Coroner Exonerates Physician.

Coroner Ford yesterday exonerated and discharged Dr. Edward M. Gramm, whose offices are in the Professional Building, who was placed under arrest on the charge of performing an illegal operation upon Marion L. Noyes, who died at the Jewish Hospital, on November 23. A post mortem examination by Dr. William Wadsworth, Coroner's physician, revealed the fact that the young woman died of heart disease.

DR. E. M. GRAMM HELD

PRICES NOV 20 1910

**Mt. Airy Young Woman Says He
Performed Illegal Operation.**

Dr. Edward M. Gramm, a physician of 1833 Chestnut Street, who was arrested at his rooms in an apartment house at Thirty-sixth and Chestnut Streets, on Friday, charged with performing an illegal operation upon a young woman, who is now in the Jewish Hospital in a serious condition, was arraigned before Magistrate Scott yesterday and held without bail.

The warrant on which Dr. Gramm was arrested was sworn out by Detective Emmanuel, of the Central Bureau, on information furnished him by the girl and by the physicians of the Jewish Hospital. At the hearing, Detective Emmanuel declared that the woman had positively identified Dr. Gramm when he was taken to her bedside directly after his arrest. She told the detectives that she had given him \$100 to perform the operation on October 21.

The young woman lives at Mt. Airy and is said to have been a teacher in an institution there. As yet Dr. Gramm has refused to make a statement.

GUSTAVUS EDWARD GRAMM, M. D.

ARDMORE, PA.

Dr. Gramm became a member of the Institute in 1869.

Gustavus Edward Gramm, M. D., died on Saturday, November 2, 1901, at the house of his son, Dr. Theodore J. Gramm, in Philadelphia. He was buried in West Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Gustavus E. Gramm, the son of Christian Gottlieb Gramm and Mariana von Walwitz, was born near Halle, Germany, on November 18, 1823.

After receiving a thorough classical education at Halle, he spent thirteen years as private tutor in families of the German and Austrian nobility. In 1856 he visited America for the purpose of travel, and while being entertained in Baltimore, at the house of a famous minister of the Reformed Church, he was induced to remain in this country, and also to prepare for the ministry, in which he spent several years of arduous labor, the duties of which charge induced serious ill health. He was thus brought into contact with Dr. Constantine Hering, whom he consulted, and under whose care his health was restored. Some time thereafter he began the study of medicine, primarily for the sole purpose of philanthropic work among the poor in his neighborhood. He graduated in 1867 from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, which was afterward merged into the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. He ultimately adopted the practice of medicine as a profession, and now began another period of earnest work, for, as the pioneer of the Homœopathic method in Kensington, he soon acquired an extensive practice, and became widely known as a successful physician. In 1884 his health, failing again, compelled a temporary retirement from active work, after which he spent the remaining years of his life (except the last year) at Ardmore, Pa., where he continued the practice of his profession.

Dr. G. E. Gramm's friends and associates for many years were the old coterie of illustrious medical men whose names are so intimately connected with the history of homœopathy in America, namely, Hering, Guernsey, Lippe, Raue, Felger, Koch and others. His frequent contact with these men had, doubtless, a potent influence in determining his point of view of homœopathic medical practice, for he was ardently devoted to the study of the *materia medica*, and to this, his favorite branch of medicine, he applied himself with unwonted zeal. He was a thorough believer in the value of the *materia medica*, and often recorded the results of his studies and of his experience in manuscripts of much value. Indeed, for a number of years past, and until within a few weeks of his death, although suffering constant pain, he was engaged with surprising diligence upon an extensive repertorial work of the *materia medica*. He also contributed to the current medical literature of his earlier time, and made a number of translations from the German. He was a senior member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of the Pennsylvania State Society, and was connected with the county society and other local clubs. Dr. Gramm was also a member of Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 158, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Oriental Chapter, No. 183, Royal Arch Masons.

The first half of Dr. G. E. Gramm's life was devoted to educational and philanthropic work, and he labored with unrestrained energy. During this time he developed that innate refinement which so distinctly characterized him in all the activities of his later years. He had also learned to look upon the duties of life from a not altogether common point of view, for he was distinguished by an ever-present conscientiousness in his work which kept him

free from sordid motives, though it sometimes militated against his merely pecuniary advantages as a business man. His motives were ever noble, and his ideals always exalted. In the care of a patient nothing restrained his earnest endeavors, and to be able to observe a recovery from disease through his instrumentality was his dearest recompense. Indeed, he never regarded the practice of medicine as a pecuniary undertaking, but looked upon it as a sacred trust in the discharge of which he was at all times willing to expend his utmost strength. He was by nature genial, cordial and sincere, and his manner toward others was always marked by a well-bred politeness which was just a bit un-American. He was endowed with a happy, sanguine temperament. He was a passionate lover of music, and in former years often reveled in the productions of his favorite composers. In more serious employments he was conscientious and self-sacrificing to a fault. He would not compromise his self-respect, and was ever mindful to retain the commendations of his own conscience. He was true to his sense of right, irrespective of consequence. He was a Christian gentleman!

Dr. G. E. Gramm's wife died one year prior to his decease. Two sons survive him, Dr. Edward M. Gramm and Dr. Theodore J. Gramm, who are both in special practice in Philadelphia.

Am Inst Hom 1902

Obituary.

Gustavus Edward Gramm, M.D., died on Saturday, November 2, 1901, at the house of his son, Dr. Theodore J. Gramm, 846 North Broad St., Philadelphia, and was buried on Tuesday, November 5, 1901, in West Laurel Hill Cemetery. The honorary pall-bearers were Dr. Malcolm Macfarlan, Dr. Joseph Guernsey, Dr. B. F. Betts, Dr. A. M. Barnes, Dr. T. Hart Smith and Dr. Charles Becker.

GUSTAVUS EDWARD GRAMM, M.D. (1823-1901.)

Gustavus E. Gramm, the son of Christian Gottlieb Gramm and Mariana von Walwitz, was born near Halle, Germany, on November 18, 1823.

After receiving a thorough classical education at Halle, he spent thirteen years as private tutor in families of the German and Austrian nobility. In 1856 he visited America for the purpose of travel, and while being entertained in Baltimore, at the house of a famous minister of the Reformed Church, he was induced to remain in this country, and also to prepare for the ministry. After completing his studies he was licensed by the Maryland Classis, then meeting at Frederick, Maryland, and was later ordained at the Third Reformed Church, in Baltimore. After several years of eminently successful ministerial work in that city, ably seconded by his wife (*née* Marian H. Heitmann), he received a call to Philadelphia. Here he was instrumental in founding the Fifth Reformed Church, Kensington, where he devoted a number of the best years of his life to the most arduous ministerial and philanthropic work. The self-sacrificing labor demanded in performing the duties of this charge induced serious ill-health. He was thus brought into contact with Dr. Constantine Hering, whom he consulted, and under whose care his health was restored. Some time thereafter he began the study of medicine, primarily for the sole purpose of philanthropic work among the poor in his neighborhood. He graduated in 1867 from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, which was afterwards merged into the Hahnemann Medical College of Phila-

delphia. He ultimately adopted the practice of medicine as a profession, and now began another period of earnest work; for, as the pioneer of the homœopathic method in Kensington, he soon acquired an extensive practice, and became widely known as a successful physician. In 1884 his health, failing again, compelled a temporary retirement from active work, after which he spent the remaining years of his life (except the last year) at Ardmore, Penna., where he continued the practice of his profession.

Dr. G. E. Gramm's friends and associates for many years were the old coterie of illustrious medical men whose names are so intimately connected with the history of homœopathy in America, namely, Hering, Guernsey, Lippe, Raue, Felger, Koch, and others. His frequent contact with these men had, doubtless, a potent influence in determining his point of view of homœopathic medical practice, for he was ardently devoted to the study of the *materia medica*, and to this, his favorite branch of medicine, he applied himself with unwonted zeal. He was a thorough believer in the value of the *materia medica*, and often recorded the results of his studies and of his experience in manuscripts of much value. Indeed, for a number of years past, and until within a few weeks of his death, although suffering constant pain, he engaged with surprising diligence upon an extensive repertorial work of the *materia medica*. He also contributed to the current medical literature of his earlier time, and made a number of translations from the German. He was a senior member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of the State Society, and was connected with the County Society and other local clubs. He appreciated the advantages of medical organizations, and recognizing the obligations of members to attend the meetings, he faithfully attended, especially in former years, whenever circumstances permitted. Dr. Gramm was also a member of Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 158, F. and A. M., and of Oriental Chapter, No. 183, R. A. M.

The first half of Dr. G. E. Gramm's life was devoted to educational and philanthropic work, and he labored with unrestrained energy. During this time he acquired that innate refinement which so distinctly characterized him

in all the activities of his later years. He had also learned to look upon the duties of life from a not altogether common point of view, for he was distinguished by an ever present conscientiousness in his work which kept him free from sordid motives, though it sometimes militated against his merely pecuniary advantages as a business man. His motives were ever noble, and his ideals always exalted. In the care of a sick patient nothing restrained his earnest endeavors, and to be able to observe a recovery from disease through his instrumentality was his dearest recompense. Indeed, he never regarded the practice of medicine as a pecuniary undertaking, but looked upon it as a sacred trust in the discharge of which he was at all times willing to expend his utmost strength. He was by nature genial, cordial and sincere, and his manner toward others was always marked by a well-bred politeness which was just a bit un-American. He was endowed with a happy, sanguine temperament. He was a passionate lover of music, and in former years often revelled in the productions of his favorite composers. In more serious employments he was conscientious and self-sacrificing to a fault. He would not compromise his self-respect, and was ever mindful to retain the commendations of his own conscience. He was true to his sense of right, irrespective of consequences. He was a Christian gentleman.

During the last years of his life he suffered much bodily pain, and, after consulting several surgeons, believed himself affected with an incurable disease. For a year past he thought he had not long to live, but he contemplated death with the serene composure of Christian fortitude.

Some time ago he discovered that he was suffering from vesical calculi, and about a month prior to his decease submitted to the operation of suprapubic lithotomy, and made a most satisfactory recovery, aided, doubtless, by his former temperate and abstemious habits of life. He was soon about his room again, and began to take an interest in his affairs. During his convalescence, however, he had shown serious signs of heart failure on three occasions, from which he recovered under treatment. He was well on the way to complete restoration until Saturday morning, November 2, 1901, when, while quietly dozing in his chair, as usual, he simply went asleep—and thus terminated a most useful life!

Hahn Mo Dec 1901

GRAMM, GUSTAVUS E

Dr. Gustavus E. Gramm.

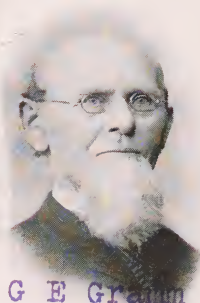
Gustavus E. Gramm, M. D., died Saturday at noon at 846 North Broad street. A month ago Dr. Gramm submitted to a surgical operation, but he seemed to be well on the road to recovery until Saturday, when his death came suddenly, as a result of heart weakness.

Dr. Gramm was born in Halle, Germany, November 18, 1823. He received a thorough classical education in his native city, and for thirteen years he was a private tutor in families of the German and Austrian nobility. Coming to this country in 1856 to travel, he was induced, when in Baltimore, to remain. He was visiting at the time in the family of a clergyman of the Reformed Church, and determined to enter upon the ministry of that Church. He was licensed by the Maryland Classis, and was ordained in Baltimore. After a number of years in ministerial work in that city, he came to Philadelphia, and was instrumental in founding the Fifth Reformed Church, Kensington, where he labored for five years.

Coming in contact with Dr. Constantine Hering, he decided to study medicine, primarily for the purpose of enlarging the scope of his work in the neighborhood of his church. He was graduated in 1867 from the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, which was afterward merged into the Hahnemann Medical College. He later adopted medicine as a profession, and as a pioneer of the school in Kensington soon acquired a large practice. Until 1884 he practiced in Kensington, and then, after a lapse necessitated by ill health, resumed practice in Ardmore. For the past year he lived with his son, Dr. Theodore J. Gramm, 846 North Broad street. He contributed to medical literature, and leaves behind him a number of manuscripts on medical subjects. He was a member of Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 158, F. and A. M., and Oriental Chapter, 183, R. A. M.

Dr. Gramm married Miss Marian Heitmann in 1857 in Baltimore, and her death occurred a year ago. Two sons survive him, Edward M. and Theodore J., both of whom are physicians.

Dr. GUSTAVUS E. GRAMM, who died on Saturday at the home of his son, Dr. Theodore J. Gramm, of 846 North Broad street, was one of the oldest physicians in Kensington, where he was engaged in medical work from 1867 to 1884. He was a clergyman in the Reformed Church before he took up the medical profession, and was instrumental in founding the Fifth Reformed Church of Kensington.



G E Gramm

Sedgwick Nov 4, 1901

GRAMM.—On November 2, 1901, GUSTAVUS E. GRAMM, M. D., aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 158, F. and A. M.; Oriental Chapter, No. 183, Royal Arch Masons, and all medical societies of which he was a member, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his son, Dr. Theodore J. Gramm, 846 North Broad street. Interment at West Laurel Hill Cemetery.

1867—Gustavus Edward Gramm, M. D., died November 2, 1901, at his son's residence, 846 North Broad street, Philadelphia. He was born near Halle, Germany, on November 18, 1823. After receiving a thorough classical education at Halle, he spent thirteen years as a private tutor in families of the German and Austrian nobility.

In 1856 he visited America, and while in Baltimore was induced to remain in this country and prepare for the ministry. He was ordained at the Third Reformed Church in Baltimore. Received a call to Philadelphia, and was instrumental in founding Fifth Reformed Church, of Kensington, Philadelphia, where he devoted a number of his best years in ministerial and philanthropic work. Later, through friendship of Dr. Hering, took up the study of medicine, and graduated from the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, 1867.

He was the pioneer of homœopathic method of practice in Kensington, Philadelphia. Failing health in 1884 induced him to take a rest. Later he moved to Ardmore, Penna., where he continued the practice of medicine. He was ardently devoted to the study of the Materia Medica, and a thorough believer in the value of the homœopathic system of practice.

He contributed to the current medical literature of his earlier times, and made a number of translations from the German. He was Senior of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of our Pennsylvania State Society, and was connected with the Philadelphia County Society and other local clubs. He was a member of Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 158, F. and A. M., also of the Oriental Chapter, No. 183, R. A. M.

He died of heart failure while dozing in his chair.

Penna Hom Med Soc 1903

Name in full

Gustavus E. Gramm, M.D.

P. O. Address in full

229 Frankford Ave, Philadelphia Pa.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Homœopathic Med. College of Penna.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1870.

DEAR DOCTOR :

Will you assist me in compiling a correct list of Homœopathic Physicians in the United States, by filling up and returning to me, *at once*, the following blank, if you have not already filled up a similar one.

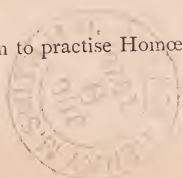
I will be much obliged to you for any information relative to the introduction of Homœopathy in your neighborhood, together with a sketch of your personal connection therewith.

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

My full name is *Gustavus Edward Gamm*
I graduated at *Philad^a. Alm.* Medical College, in the year *1847*.
My present address is *1656 Kensington Street, Philad^a.*
State of _____ where I have resided since *1860*.
~~Previous to that time I practised in _____~~
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *1867* at *Philad^a. Pa.*



GRAM, IRVING F



GRAMM, THEODORE JULIUS.—Was born in Philadelphia on March 3d, 1861. He received his early education in the public schools, and then for three years attended a private academy, where a thorough English and classical education was obtained.

In 1878 he entered the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and passed his final examinations in 1881. He did not at once begin the practice of medicine, but matriculated for a post-graduate course in the Hahnemann College. Thereafter, he devoted particular attention for several years to the public clinics of the city, where he became familiar with the methods and teachings of the clinicians there, while he studied homœopathic materia medica and practice under the guidance of his father, Gustavus E. Gramm, M. D., who had studied under Constantine Hering and enjoyed the friendship and professional intercourse of the other pioneers of Homœopathy in Philadelphia. Under the active supervision of his father, and amid his extensive practice, every opportunity for such study was presented. A service of two years in the Medical Department of the Hahnemann Hospital Dispensary was also discharged. He then succeeded to the former practice of his father, and soon became one of the leading homœopathic physicians of the northeastern section of the city.

The attention of Dr. Theodore J. Gramm was attracted to the subject of gynecology, and residing near Professor Howard A. Kelly, M. D., later of Johns Hopkins Hospital, and whose friendship he possessed, he had exceptional opportunities for the study of gynecology both in private practice and at the Kensington Hospital for Women. The abundant pathological material thus presented induced him to take up the study of microscopy and pathology, which he did under Professor M. L. Coplin, M. D., now of Jefferson College; and thereafter the study of gynecological and clinical microscopy engaged his attention in large measure.

His further studies in gynecology were continued amid exceptional opportunities at Johns Hopkins Hospital, where he spent a number of months under the friendly guidance of Professor Kelly, M. D., and Professor Hunter Robb, M. D. The Philadelphia Polyclinic likewise contributed to his pursuit of allied medical studies.

Dr. Theodore J. Gramm,
846 NORTH BROAD ST.

Dr. Theodore J. Gramm,
846 NORTH BROAD ST.

OFFICE HOURS: { UNTIL 11 A. M.
7 TO 8 P. M.

Philadelphia Aug 7th 1896.

Dear Dr. Bradford

Kindly let me know
meet by return mail whether I can
the see at the Ark. Cal. Library
Saturday the following:

Find in - Centralblatt für Gynaekologie für
1891 - 1893 - 1894

- Zeitschrift für Gynäk. u.
Geburtshilfe - late numbers.

If they be in the Library, will
you please tell Dr. Chase where
they are so I can see them
in case I get there in your
absence. Oblige

Yours truly

Theodore J. Gramm

Dr. Theodore J. Gramm,
846 NORTH BROAD ST.

OFFICE HOURS: { UNTIL 11 A. M.
7 TO 8 P. M.

Philadelphia Aug 14th 1896.

Dear Dr. Bradford,

Could you conveniently
meet me at the library of
the Arch. College tomorrow
Saturday, say at 2 P.M. to
find me those books to which
I wish to refer? If you
cannot I will send you the
list and you can lay them
out for me — I judge it
would be less trouble though
if you could meet me.

Yours faithfully

Theodore J. Gramm.

DR. THEODORE J. GRAMM

1614 N. FIFTEENTH STREET

PHILADELPHIA

HOURS, UNTIL 11 A. M.

6 TO 7-30 P. M.

January 24th 1918.

Dear Dr. Bradford:

My purpose in wanting to see you at the College is to comply with a request made of me to get some information about Dr. John Charles Peters — where he studied medicine, whether he received a degree — whom he married and if he had any children — and other facts about him.

Dr. Peters was evidently not a member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, so that I cannot get the above information from a biographical sketch in the Transactions. But he was a physician of note in his time. He was born July 6, 1819 at New York and died on Long Island Oct. 21, 1893. From 1856 to 1861 he was Editor of the North Amer. Jr. Hom. — with Dr. F. G. Snelling he issued a book on Practice in 1863, — on Gynecology, 1854 — on Stomach &c 1859. On Asiatic Cholera in 1868, — besides several other books. He was Professor of Mat. Med. and Therapeutics somewhere, probably in New York. He translated Rokitansky's Pathological Anatomy in 1849 &c &c, but if he had only joined the American Institute of Homoeopathy he would have saved us a whole lot of trouble. A biographical sketch published soon after

His death is likely to contain the data I am looking
for.

I will try to make an appointment with you at the
College in the early part of next week, when I would
like to find such a sketch as above suggested.

Thanking you in advance for your favor,

Very truly yours,

Theodore J. Grania.

In 1891 Dr. Theodore J. Gramm was appointed Clinical Chief in the Gynecological Department of the Hahnemann Hospital, and he discharged the duties of that office, both in the Dispensary and Hospital clinics, for five years. During this time he was also engaged for one year in the Department of Normal and Pathological Histology of the College.

In the Spring Course of 1893, at the request of the faculty, he delivered a course of lectures on "Gynecological Pathology," during which an extended series of original photomicrographs illustrating the subject attracted not a little attention.

In the summer of 1895 he was appointed Pathologist ad-interim of the Hahnemann Hospital, at which time he introduced there the freezing microtome and other methods of rapid microscopic diagnosis previously used in his own laboratory.

In May, 1895, Dr. Theodore J. Gramm was elected Junior Gynecologist of the Hahnemann Hospital and Physician-in-charge of the Obstetrical Department, and at the same time was appointed Professor of Obstetrics, succeeding Professor J. N. Mitchell, M. D., which position he satisfactorily filled for two years, and then resigned to devote more attention to his adopted and recognized specialty of Gynecology, which he has since done, as attested by his literary contributions and his consultation practice.

Current medical literature and the transactions of societies contain a number of acceptable articles from the pen of Dr. Theodore J. Gramm, which are often characterized by apt illustrations and an appreciation of the value of foreign literature. Among the subjects to which he contributed are:

"Repertory of symptoms of the urinary organs, found in Hering's Condensed Materia Medica."

"Repertory of symptoms of pregnancy, found in Xering's Condensed Materia Medica."

"The etiology of albuminaria of pregnancy."

"Typical cases of ovarian cystomata successfully treated by abdominal section."

"A case of ectopic gestation of eleven and a half months' duration."

"The diagnosis and treatment of ectopic pregnancy in its later stages."

"Procidentia and hypertrophy of the cervix uteri."

"A case of hematoma involving the ovary, Fallopian tube and broad ligament."

"Some pathological conditions of the ovary, causing sterility"

"A case of tubal pregnancy; tubal abortion; abdominal section; recovery."

"Laceration of the perineum."

"The use of the microscope."

"The practical application of photo-micrography to pathology."

"The microscope as an aid for the general practitioner."

"Three cases of tubal pregnancy operated at the Hahnemann Hospital."

"The present status of puerperal infection."

"How may the general practitioner conform to the rules of antiseptic midwifery?"

"Biographical sketch of Ignaz Phillip Semmelweis, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the introduction of the antiseptic method."

"The significance of metrorrhagia," and others.

Dr. Theodore J. Gramm is a member of a number of societies, in which he manifests an active interest, among which are:

The American Institute of Homœopathy.

The Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania.

The Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Philadelphia.

The Homœopathic Medical Society of Germantown, Philadelphia.

The Homœopathic Medical Society of the Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.

The Pharmacological Society of the Hahnemann Medical College.

The Saturday Night Club of Microscopists.

The Columbia Photographic Society.

The Cooper Literary Institute, of Philadelphia.



RANT, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, M. D., of Bath, Steuben county, N. Y., was born in that town, in the year 1827, and is the youngest son of Stephen Grant, one of the first settlers in that neighborhood. When quite young, he manifested a great fondness for the acquirement of knowledge, and, inheriting his father's energetic character, he so assiduously improved every advantage, that he succeeded in obtaining a good common school education, and eventually taught school himself. Availing himself of the advantages of a country singing school, established in his district, he acquired a considerable knowledge of music, which he afterward much improved under the instruction of Lowell Mason, Geo. J. Webb, and A. N. Johnson. He followed the vocation of singing master for several years, and was considered one of the most successful teachers in his section of the State. While thus engaged, he became acquainted with Mary Benedict, whom he afterward married. Soon after his marriage, he entered the office of a respectable homœopathic physician, as a student of medicine, continuing the while to teach music, thus defraying his expenses and supporting his small family. Owing to circumstances "beyond his control," he was unable to attend lectures and graduate until 1867; but long before that time, so great was the confidence reposed in him by his friends and pupils, that he had become the regular medical attendant of a number sufficiently large to ensure him a good support, and to

form the basis of his present thriving practice. There was at first a prejudice in the minds of many against the system of practice he had adopted, and he met with much opposition and ridicule from some of the old practitioners, but facts are stubborn things, and before them prejudice and opposition had to give way. By careful study and close attention to his patients, Dr. Grant ensured a degree of success which has been singularly effective in making popular both the doctor and his mode of practice. In the winter of 1866-'67, he attended lectures at the Cleveland Homœopathic College, and graduated with honor. He immediately returned to his native town, where he was already so well established,

and is now enjoying the results of his active, earnest, persevering, and well-directed efforts, as manifested in a growing practice, an enviable reputation, and the confidence and esteem of a large circle of personal friends.

Name in full

Benjamin Franklin Grant

P. O. Address in full

Bath Steuben Co N.Y.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Cleveland Homoeopathic College



GRANT, GEORGE DARLING

GEORGE DARLING GRANT, Springfield, Ohio, was born in that city, December 30, 1855; literary education, Wittenburg and Marietta colleges; graduated, Pulte Medical College, 1878.

GRANT, ROLLA C

Dr. Rolla C. Grant, of Rochester, N. Y., died suddenly of angina pectoris November 9th, 1909, at the age of 54 years.

Dr. Grant was born in Rome, N. Y. His family removed to Canada, where he attended school until they removed to Auburn, N. Y., about 1861. He graduated in medicine from the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1879. He began practice in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. In 1883 he removed to Rochester, N. Y., and entered the office of Dr. J. A. Biegler, with whom he was associated for many years, and by whom he was grounded and confirmed in the principles of Homœopathy.

He was a man of most genial and lovable personality, full of kindly feeling, hospitable and generous. He was tenderly attached to family, home and friends, and was never so happy as when making others happy. He was of a sunny disposition, and radiated good cheer wherever he went.

He was a thorough student and careful prescriber, as taught and practiced by Dr. Biegler, by whose example and precepts he was profoundly influenced.

Dr. Grant became a member of this association first in 1889. He dropped out for a few years, but was reinstated in 1904, and took an active part in discussion and committee work.

He leaves a wife, one daughter and two grandchildren.

Inter. Hahn Assoc 1910

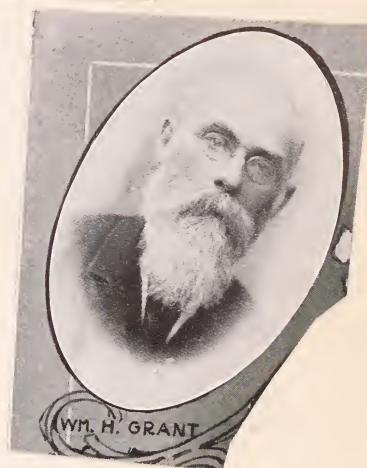
GRANT, WILLIAM H

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM H. GRANT.

William H. Grant was born October 23, 1834, and died August 23, 1906, at Osippee, N. H. He received his education at New Hampton and Philips Exeter Academies, and graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in 1859. In 1883 he took up the study of Homœopathy, and in 1891 he became a member of the American Institute. Since 1899 he has spent the larger part of the year in Pinebluff, N. C., where he registered and practiced his profession.

Hom Recorder Dec 1906



GRASMUCK, LEWIS

DR. L. GRASMUCK.
HOMEOPATHIC
Physician & Surgeon.
Weston, - - - Mo.

Dr. L. Grasmuck.
Physician & Surgeon.
Weston, Mo.

OBITUARY.

DR. VON GRAUVOGL.

"GRAUVOGL is no more! He died on the 31st of August last, after having been sick for about three weeks. Although well advanced in life when called upon to depart, having reached his sixty-sixth year, his death is an irreparable loss to homœopathy. His two great works, *The Law of Similarity* and the better known *Text-book of Homœopathy*, are monuments of his greatness of thought and intellect, and the only ones he needs. These will remain as standard works in the library of every intelligent homœopathist.

"Hausmann and Grauvogl, of Germany, are gone; two men of mark, two intellects of the first class. Who is there to take and fill these vacant places?

"Death of late has been reaping a rich harvest from our corps, and as we look at the thinned ranks of our veterans the thought uppermost is, 'Who next?' But blessed are those who do the work their hands find to do, and do it faithfully and well; and may we who survive, show ourselves worthy of the inheritance left us, and strive to emulate the example of those who have gone before."—S. L.

The announcement of the death of Dr. Von Grauvogl, conveyed in the tribute of our esteemed correspondent, will cast a gloom over the entire homœopathic school. Doubtless we had all figured him as a man of great vigor of body as well as of mind, as of great physical and mental strength, and one to whom death could come only as the end of a long and useful life, when the sap had gone out and the tottering trunk alone was left to mark the once sturdy green and stalwart oak. His death from cancer of the bowels, at the comparatively early age of sixty-six, will doubtless be a surprise to every one. Thanks to the elegant translation of Dr. George E. Shipman, his great work, the *Text-book of Homœopathy*, is as familiar to the English reading homœopathists as to the author's German colleagues, and is highly valued by all who prize useful and elegant homœopathic literature.

Death has truly been busy with our men of late, and the question is not inapt "Who will take the places of those who are gone?" But we are hopeful that the rising generation of homœopathists will do no discredit to their teachings, but will be able in some measure to fill the vacancies created by the death of Dunham, Hausmann, Grauvogl, and the other great who have gone from this world to the better land.

It gives us pleasure to announce that we have made arrangements whereby we shall be enabled to present to our readers Dr. Von Grauvogl's latest work, *Gems and Leaves of Therapeutics*, which has appeared with the issues of the *A. H. Z.*, the last chapter, doubtless written at the commencement of the author's last illness, being contained in the number issued July 10th, 1877. This will be ably translated by our friend and colleague, Dr. W. H. Winslow, of Philadelphia, and will be published in parts of sixteen pages each month, paged separately, that those who wish may have it bound as a separate work.* The first part will appear with the January number.

Hahn Monthly Nov 1877

1878.]

AMERICAN OBSERVER.

63

Jan 1878

Necrological.

DR. VON GRAUVOGL.*

AT the close of our last number we were only able barely to allude to the distressing news which had just reached us of the death of our esteemed colleague Von Grauvogl. The extent of the loss which we have sustained will be best estimated by those who have at heart the scientific development of our teaching. He who has just gone to his rest, stood ever in the foremost rank of combatants in the good cause. His wealth of knowledge, and his inexorable, incisive logic, made him peculiarly fitted to lay bare the weak side of our enemies and to repel their attacks, whilst on the other hand his efforts were steadily directed towards establishing homœopathy on the firm basis of natural laws. That he succeeded, every one will testify who has honoured his works with diligent study, and has not allowed himself to be repelled by a style which is at times somewhat involved. His *Homœopathisches Aehnlichkeitsgesetz*, as also his *Lehrbuch der Homœopathie*, will always remain as ornaments of our literature—an inexhaustible arsenal affording weapons of defence against our enemies, as well as an indispensable source of information for every inquirer into homœopathy.

In him, and in Hausmann, of Pesth, who predeceased him by nearly a year, are extinguished two stars of the first magnitude in the firmament of homœopathy. As an active contributor to our paper, he has erected a lasting monument for himself by the publication of the series of *Gemmen und Folien*. His services to our cause, will, we are persuaded, find in the world to come, their well earned recompense.

He died in Munich, on the 31st August, at the age of 66, after a three week's illness.

Die Erde sei ihm leicht!

C. P. Graves, M.D., a graduate of Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1861, began practice in Clymer, N. Y., where he remained for four years, then removed to Corry, where he practiced two years, and then removed to Westfield, N. Y., where he now is.

Name in full

C. P. Graves.

P. O. Address in full

Westfield Chautauqua Co. N.Y.

Graduate ~~(or Licentiate)~~ of

Cleveland Hom. Medical College

GRAVES, REX VALI

REX VALI GRAVES, Lamont, Iowa, born Hillsboro, Iowa, September 24, 1878; student at Iowa Wesleyan University two years, and also at Gem City Business College; graduated M. D. from homœopathic department, University of the State of Iowa, 1903; health physician, Lamont.

GRAVES, STOCKBRIDGE PATTEN

Name in full *Stockbridge Patten Graves*

P. O. Address in full *Saco, York Co. Maine*

Graduate (or Licentiate) of *New York Hom. Med. Coll.*

Stockbridge P. Graves, M. D., Saco, Maine. Died October 12, 1916, at ninety years of age. Dr. Graves had been for many years one of the veteran medical men of Maine. He was an ardent advocate of homeopathic therapeutics, and one of the pioneers to carry this principle into an old, intensely conservative New England community. Dr. Graves was graduated from the New York Homeopathic College in 1861, and had been a member of the Institute since 1869.

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AUG 1917

Stockbridge P. Graves, Saco, Maine.

Born, 1826.

Died, Oct. 12, 1916.

Graduated from the New York Homeopathic Medical College, 1861.

Member of Institute since 1869.

"Dr. Graves had been for many years one of the veteran medical men of Maine. He was an ardent advocate of homeopathic therapeutics, and one of the pioneers to carry this principle into an old, intensely conservative New England community."

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Jl A I H
Dec 1916

SAMUEL W. GRAVES, M.D.

Joined the Institute in 1847, while he was living at Taunton, Mass. In 1851 he moved to Springfield and in 1853 he practiced in Chicago, where he conducted the *Chicago Homœopath* with Drs. D. S. Smith and R. Ludlam. He died from the sequelæ of cholera, July 6, 1854.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1895.

GRAY, A. W.

There was no other practitioner of the new school until Dr. A. W. Gray, a clergyman of Portland, the brother of Dr. John F. Gray, of New York city, being compelled to give up preaching from weakness of voice, returned to his original profession. Dr. John F. Gray, visiting his brother, had left homœopathic books with him and his neighbor, Dr. Wolcott. In a fatal epidemic of scarlatina they were induced to use homœopathic remedies with good success. In 1844 Dr. Gray resigned his pastorate and commenced to practice homœopathy successfully in Portland. In 1845 he removed to Jamestown, where he soon became a partner of Dr. William S. Hedges, whom he converted to his belief. They had a very large practice.

World's Conven. 1876. V. 2.

CLARENCE HAMILTON GRAY,

Clarence Hamilton Gray, M. D., 1883-1918, Philadelphia, Pa. University of Pennsylvania, 1905; Hahnemann, Philadelphia, 1915. Died October 6th.

GRAY, FREDERICK CHARLES

FREDERICK CHARLES GRAY, Easton, Pennsylvania, former professor of physical diagnosis, Philadelphia Post-Graduate School of Homœopathics, is a native of Franklin, Venango county, Pennsylvania, born February 12, 1870, son of Philander Raymond Gray and Josephine Catherine McDowell, his wife. His earlier education was acquired in the Franklin public school. Media Academy, Media, Pennsylvania, and Landsey's Business College, Elizabeth, New Jersey; and his higher education in the Pennsylvania State College, where he graduated A. M. in 1892. He was educated in medicine in Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, and came to his degree in 1896. After graduating he practiced three years in Philadelphia, during which time he was a member of the staff of Hahnemann College Dispensary; three years in Riegelsville, and since the latter period has lived and practiced in Easton. While living in Philadelphia Dr. Gray served as junior physician, chest department, Hahnemann Hospital, in 1897-1898 was assistant physical diagnostician to Dr. Edward Snader at Hahnemann Medical College, and later served as demonstrator in physical diagnosis in the same institution. Later on he for a time held the professorship of physical diagnosis in Dunham Medical College, Chicago, and during the years 1897-1898 was also professor of physical diagnosis in the Philadelphia Post-Graduate School of Homœopathics. In 1901-1902 he supplemented his professional training with a post-graduate

course in the New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine.

Dr. Gray is a contributor to the literature devoted to homœopathy, being editor and publisher of "The New Medical," a quarterly journal published in the interest of modern methods of treatment in medicine and surgery. He is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of Philadelphia County and of the Lehigh Valley Homœopathic Medical Society. Dr. Gray married, July 6, 1903, Claire Huber of Sunbury, Pennsylvania.

King Vol IV



RAY, JOHN FRANKLIN, M. D., LL. D., of New York city, was born at Sherburne, Chenango county, N. Y., in September, 1804. His grandfather founded the town of Sherburne, and occupied a conspicuous and useful position among the early citizens of the

county. His father was a Judge in the County Court, and his mother was a daughter of the Rev. Blackleach Burritt, A. M., of Yale, a Presbyterian clergyman of unusual learning and force of character. His father and mother were born in the State of New York, but they were both of New England parentage; and so the church and the schools of Sherburne, in which our subject was educated, were of the New England order. The public library of Sherburne—a small but well-selected treasury of English literature—was kept by his grandfather, and young Gray spent most of his leisure hours in the study of history and the reading of standard British poets, under the guidance of his revered relative, under whose roof he resided two years, from the age of twelve years. During this period he resolved to devote his life to medicine. His father lost his little estate in 1816, when the son was in his twelfth year, and thus his resolution to study medicine was formed with a full knowledge of the difficulties to be surmounted by his own unaided efforts. Judge Gray earnestly remonstrated against his son's plan of life as impracticable. He did not wish his boy to become a half educated physician; insisting that an academic culture ought to precede the study of medicine, and that the latter must be pursued or, at very worst, finished by courses of lectures and demonstrations in some medical college. Both inevitable requisites of the proposed career, as the case presented itself to the father, seemed to him equally insurmountable obstacles. But to his persevering son they did not so appear; he felt equal to the long and arduous task. The mother, whose favorite brother—the late Dr. Ely Burritt, of Troy, had, under exactly such circumstances, made himself a Bachelor of Arts and an accomplished physician, some fifteen years before—joined the son in plead-

ing for his consent that the attempt might be made. The father gave way to the wishes of the son and entreaties of the mother, and endowed the resolute student with the fullest control of himself at the early age of fifteen years. The family removed to a small farm

in Chautauqua county, N. Y., some thirty-five miles south of Buffalo. Young Gray commenced his studies in classics and medicine simultaneously, in January, 1820, with Dr. Peter B. Havens, at Hamilton, N. Y., where there was an academy, now Madison University. Dr. Havens gave him board and tuition in return for acting as his apothecary, office boy and book-keeper. After a year Gray taught a primary school in Hamilton for one quarter, and then removed to Dunkirk, Chautauqua county, where he founded and taught a private school and continued studies under the tuition of Ezra Williams, M. D., a surgeon of excellent character and skill in his profession. With Dr. Williams he remained three years. In 1824, he went to New York to complete his studies in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In passing through Albany he called on the Governor—De Witt Clinton—with a letter of introduction from a friend of his father, and he received letters from the Governor to Drs. Hosack and Francis, Professors in the College, which procured for him an immediate adoption into their private classes without fees, and proved otherwise very serviceable to him after his graduation.

Through Governor Clinton, Gray also received the tender of an appointment of Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy during his first course of lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons; and to qualify himself legally for its acceptance, he went before the Censors of the County Medical Society of New York, and sustained an examination for the Licentiate in Medicine, which he obtained in February, 1825. But, at the earnest suggestion of his preceptor, Dr. Hosack, he declined this appointment and determined to remain in New York for life. At this time the funds he had gathered by his long work as a teacher in Hamilton and Dunkirk were exhausted, and notwithstand-

ing his most rigorous economy in living, he would have been compelled to abandon the college and postpone his doctorate till his practitioner's license should enable him to pay for another year of student life and an-

other college course, if a double vacancy in the staff of the New York Hospital had not occurred that spring; an event which had never before happened. This vacancy made it necessary for the Trustees to hire a physician from the city to fill the post of resident practitioner, at a remunerative price. Through the influence of Dr. Hosack, then decidedly at the head of the profession in the State, aided by letters from Governor Clinton, the place was awarded to Gray, after an examination which was ordered by the Trustees, and was in effect a competitive trial of his qualifications for that responsible position. This success not only put an end to his long pecuniary trials, but furnished him an invaluable field for experience in clinical medicine, in consultations repeated daily upon a large variety of cases.

At the close of his hospital term, in March, 1826, he received the degree of Doctor from the University of the State. This was his second diploma and his third examination, and it closed the curricula of a pupilage which lasted fully six years.

Immediately on retiring from the hospital, he opened an office in Charlton street, then far up town. In acquiring his practice he was assisted by his future father-in-law, Dr. A. G. Hull, of New York, by Dr. Hosack, and by Dr. Watts of the Hospital, who had opposed his election in that institution from predilections in favor of another candidate, a pupil of his own. Dr. Gray's success in obtaining patients and social patronage was very strong and rapid; so much so, that in his first year he was enabled to get married and to support a moderate house comfortably, and in his second to sustain a doctor's horse and gig. Soon after starting in private practice he began the study of the French language, and carried it far enough

to read medical authors; and two years later he began the German, and kept at it till he could read it fluently and even speak it with palpable scope and accuracy of diction.

In 1827, one of his patients, Mr. F. L. Wilsey, a warm personal friend, introduced him to Dr. H. B. Gram, the pioneer of hom-

next page.

ceopathy in America. This learned and very able physician had just returned from a residence in Denmark of twenty years, where he had completed his professional education and resided in practice till 1825, when he became a convert to homœopathy, and resolved to return to his native land for its practical diffusion. Gram had already translated Hahnemann's powerful epitome of the new doctrine ("Geist der Homœop. Heil-lehre") and distributed a few copies of it in printed form to the profession, as a letter to Dr. Hosack of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city. But no review or other notice of his pamphlet had appeared in our journals, and probably not one in a thousand of the profession in this country had seen the work in this version. Gray reluctantly consented to be introduced to Gram by Mr. Wilsey, and not till he had carefully studied the letter to Dr. Hosack could he treat him with the respect due to his unquestionable professional attainments. However, after some months of daily discussions with Dr. Gram, he resolved to test the truth of Hahnemann's maxim, *similia similibus curantur*, in a few of his incurable cases. His tests were conclusive in some of these and unfavorable in none. The trials were made in 1827, with the diligence and care due to their importance, and they were most patiently aided and supervised by Dr. Gram, who had not yet acquired much practice of his own.

In 1828, Dr. Gray adopted homœopathy as the major rule in his practice; but he did not exclude the useful means and expedients of his former practice in all those cases, too often recurring, in which the apparatus of the new Materia Medica did not, in his judgment, furnish a true simillimum. To this position he has steadfastly adhered throughout his long career of over forty-five years' connection with homœopathy. He holds the law of cure, in every real drug cure, to be demonstrably the homœopathic law, and he agrees with the founder that the two opposite maxims of art cannot be harmonized; but he does not hold, with many, that when a

homœopathic remedy is not attainable, the use of medical expedients which the uniform experience of physicians has found safely palliative ought to be abandoned. He is not a believer in two kinds of pharmacology, but he does earnestly hold to a practice *derived from pure observation*, in all that large field of practice which still lies outside the precincts of scientific therapeutics. This he thinks cannot justly be called an allopathic position; it ought to take the name of loyal empiricism, in the right technical meaning of the term.

His avowal of homœopathy had very disagreeable social consequences. In the first place it brought upon him the censure of his beloved preceptor, Dr. Hosack, whom he loved for his many kindnesses and revered for his great erudition and abounding skill as a teacher of clinical medicine; and secondly, it placed him in painful relations with nearly every one of his large circle of fellow students and brother physicians. Moreover, it very soon began to alarm and detach his best informed and most influential patients and patrons—a state of feeling toward him which was by no means allayed by the remarks of his immediate medical colleagues among his lay adherents. The chagrin and sorrow which fell to his lot by the withdrawal of his preceptor and his other professional associates, which he describes as most poignant and lasting, was accompanied and succeeded by serious defections and losses in his practice and its revenue. From 1830—two years after he avowed his adoption of homœopathy—till 1838, his income was too small to support his family pleasantly, and much of that long and gloomy period he was compelled to abandon his carriage and do his work on foot. There were no omnibus conveyances nor street cars. The poorer classes of his patients adhered to him as a rule; and this hard pedestrian work, with very small and precarious fees, was his additional trial in the thorny path of his unquestionable duty.

In 1829, the second convert—Dr. Abraham D. Wilson—joined Gram and took his place as a homœopathist with Gray, ready

to encounter the same losses and trials as he had to do and did. Next came Dr. Channing, Dr. Gerald Hull, and Dr. Vanderburgh; but each of these with less opposition from the profession and less losses in professional income, and by 1834, the band of the new faith was large enough to break up the loneliness of position which Wilson and Gray had felt so keenly till they were so reinforced. Besides, Hering came to the United States in 1833, and other men of learning and talent in Pennsylvania very soon joined him, making there a powerful compensation for New York ostracism. Gray's joy at these accessions was very great. He often went over to see and confer with Hering and his Philadelphia colleagues.

In 1832, Gray proposed Hahnemann's name for the diploma of honorary membership in the New York County Medical Society, and in 1833, the Society elected him. Just ten years later that Society voted to recal the diploma; but their rescinding came too late; Hahnemann had gone from earth before the notice of it could reach him.

In 1834, Dr. Gray, with his able and since most justly distinguished pupil, Dr. Hull, published the first journal of the new school of America. They issued only four monthly numbers, when they had to suspend its publication for want of funds. In 1839, it was resumed under the name of *The Homœopathic Examiner*, and was printed quarterly in royal octavo form. It reached its fourth volume of several hundred pages each, and it was well sustained by the profession. Dr. Gray had the review department, besides contributing some few miscellaneous papers; but the bulk of that very laborious work was executed by his younger colleague, Dr. Hull.

In 1835, the first society of the new school was formed in New York. Gray was its first President and Mr. Bryant its last.

The publications in which Dr. Gray assisted Dr. Hull, besides the *American Journal* and the *Examiner*, were "Jahr's Manual," several editions, "Everest's Popu-

lar Survey," "The Symptomen Codex," and "Lawrie's Domestic Practice." He delivered also several addresses, which were printed for distribution in the profession at the several periods of their origin; the first of which was published in 1833, being an argument against monopoly in teaching medicine. Again, in 1850, he treated this topic in an inaugural address to the Hahnemann Academy of Medicine, entitled "The Duty of the State in Relation to Homœopathy."

In 1870, Dr. Gray, as Chairman of the Bureau of Education in the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, reported a memorial for presentation to the Legislature, asking for the appointment of Boards of Examiners in Medicine by the Regents of the University of the State. The candidates were to be classically educated men, and were to be examined in public in all departments of medicine. This examination—in both schools—was to be the sole testimony as to merit. Diplomas were to issue from the University of the State. The bill failed to become law only by the veto of the Governor. In 1872, Dr. Gray, as President of the State Society, renewed the topic, and persevered so successfully that the proposed reform became law on the 16th of May, 1872. The University has already appointed one Board of Examiners. Among his pupils and those whose professional education was shaped by him were Dr. A. G. Hull (dec'd), H. D. Paine, Fowler, Baner, Quin, Millard, of New York; Taft and Burritt of New Orleans; Gilbert Schley of Savannah.

In his earlier professional life he devoted much time to the acquisition of the German and French languages, and in his later years to the reading of philosophical and medical writings in the Latin tongue; this latter doubtless led to his receiving his honorary degree from Hamilton College in 1871.

Our subject has been of service to his profession by his fostering kindness to his pupils, from whom he received no fees, and students of medicine who needed pecuniary aid; and to the school of practice in which he was an early pioneer.

JOHN F. GRAY, M.D., LL.D., NEW YORK.

The name of John F. Gray will ever be regarded with a peculiar and reverent interest by the members of this Institute as that of the first American convert to Homœopathy, and, more than any other individual, the founder of the Institute itself, and for many years a leading spirit in its councils. After having lived to see the beneficent reform, in whose beginning he played so important a part, extended to every section of our country and exercising everywhere its benign influence upon the treatment of the sick—its educated and trained practitioners multiplied to thousands—homœopathic societies, colleges, hospitals and other institutions recognized, fostered and sustained by the laws, as well as by a powerful and enlightened public opinion, he has gone to his rest at a ripe old age and full of honors.

Dr. Gray was born in 1804, in Sherburn, a village of central New York, of which his grandfather was the pioneer and founder. He was the fourth of five sons of the Hon. John Gray, first Judge of Chenango county, a man of marked ability and dignified manners. While still a youth this son conceived a strong preference for the medical profession; but in consequence of financial losses his father was no longer able to provide him with such an education as he deemed requisite for so responsible a calling. When fifteen years old young Gray obtained, after much entreaty, the privilege of undertaking his own support, both as some relief to his father's burdens and as the only means of accomplishing his cherished object of becoming a physician. The story of the next few years of his life was one of severe toil and self-denial. Discarding the amusements usual to his years, he devoted all his time and efforts to the one great purpose—the acquisition of a liberal education and a profession.

The details of this trying period need not now be recounted. After engaging for some time in a mechanical employment as a means of clothing himself, he thought himself fortunate in obtaining a situation as an assistant and student with a reputable physician in the village of Hamilton, Madison county, the seat of an excellent academy—since expanded into Madison University—where his services were accepted as an equiv-

alent for his board and the opportunity for study and instruction. Though his duties were neither few nor light, he managed by an economical use of time to make remarkable progress in general and even classical studies. In the latter department he was much assisted by one of the teachers of the academy near by, who observing his extraordinary intelligence and devotion to study, gave him such help as he required. After two years of this kind of discipline and experience, he found himself qualified to become himself a teacher, and with the consent of his employer accepted a position as such in a neighboring district school. With the money thus earned he was able to renew his well-worn wardrobe and to visit his home, then removed to the extreme western part of the State. The journey of two hundred and fifty miles he accomplished on foot with the help of such occasional lifts as came in his way. The following years were but a continuation of similar experiences. Teaching school when necessary to supply his wants, or to lay by in store for the future expenses of college life, he wasted no time in pursuits, much less in pleasures, calculated to divert him from his purpose. By the time he was to set out for the city his acquirements appear to have been quite equal, if not superior, to the general range of college graduates. At the same time he was well posted in such branches of medical science as he had pursued under the direction of his successive preceptors, particularly Dr. Williams, of Dunkirk.

Our student arrived in New York in the fall of 1824, being

then twenty years of age, provided with a few but valuable letters from old friends of his father to two or three members of the college faculty. One from Gov. Clinton to Dr. Hosach brought him to the favorable notice of the leading physician of New York, who soon conceived a warm regard for the young man, founded upon a perception of the strong points in his character, admitting him freely to his private classes, and in many ways assisting and encouraging him.

He received his degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in March, 1826. He had previously passed an examination for a license before the county society with a view of taking the position of assistant surgeon in the navy that had been offered him, but which by advice of his friends he declined. Instead of returning to the country after graduation, for the practice of his art as he had intended, he was further persuaded by Dr. Hosach and others to remain in the city, and as an assurance of their confidence and good will they secured for him an appointment in the New York Hospital with a small salary, which delayed his departure for a year. In the meantime he had made new friends, who seconded the inducements to remain. These arguments were now more effective than before from the fact that he had formed an engagement of marriage with the accomplished lady who afterwards became his wife—the daughter of Dr. Amos G. Hull, a well-known surgeon of New York, and the father of our late honored associate Dr. A. Gerald Hull.

He opened an office in Charlton street, and with the aid of his older professional friends soon found himself encouraged by the accession of a considerable practice. His relations with many influential and distinguished members of the profession were highly flattering. He was regarded as a young man of unusual promise and ability, and certain to attain an eminent rank at no distant day.

We now approach a turning point in the life of Dr. Gray of special interest in relation to the introduction and early history of Homœopathy in this country. Up to the time referred to the peculiar medical doctrines of Dr. Samuel Hahne-

mann were scarcely known or heard of on this side the ocean. If by chance the subject of Homœopathy was occasionally mentioned in the journals, it was only as the latest and strangest medical absurdity of the age, not worthy of a serious consideration. In 1827, Dr. Gray became acquainted with Dr. Hans B. Gram, then, so far as is known, the only physician in the United States who had any definite knowledge on the subject of Homœopathy. This learned physician, as is well known, although born in Boston, was of Danish parentage, and brought up and educated by his father's family in Denmark, and was for many years in the medical service of the Royal Army. Having at length adopted and openly professed Homœopathy, he found himself an object of so much obloquy, on that account, that he resolved to return to America, in the expectation that he would here find greater liberty of opinion and a more ready acceptance of the new principles and methods. Dr. Gram reached this country in 1824 or 1825; but his first efforts to disseminate a knowledge of Homœopathy among the profession met with no response. Personally he made many friends, attracted by the wide extent of his learning, his conversational powers and his genial manners. Through one of these, Mr. Ferdinand Wilsey, Dr. Gray (who was treating him for an obstinate chronic affection,) was persuaded to permit an introduction to Dr. Gram, and to a discussion of the claims and merits of the new doctrines. After several such interviews, Dr. Gram, at Dr. Gray's suggestion, offered to make practical demonstration of the advantages of his method of treating under Dr. Gray's personal attention any patients that he might select. Dr. Gray has himself given the record of these experiments, which were indeed so remarkable and convincing that he felt obliged to continue the investigation in a wider range of diseases. As there were but few books upon the subject, and they written in very technical German, Dr. Gray was obliged to prepare records of his cases for which he proposed to administer the homœopathic remedy, while Dr. Gram selected the drug according to its *similimum*. By this joint process the demonstrations pro-

ceeded at first slowly, but with more and more undeniable proofs, until a considerable variety of affections had been treated by this method. As soon as he had become satisfied that there were merits in the system, Dr. Gray began at once with his accustomed energy to acquire a knowledge of the German language as a necessary preparation for independent study and administration of the remedies. In this, as in other languages, he soon became remarkably proficient, and was able to conduct his own experiments. By this time he had become so convinced of the general applicability of the new law of cure, that he no longer hesitated to confess the change which his opinions had undergone.

Dr. Gray's full adoption and open profession of Homœopathy may be dated from 1828. The immediate effect of this avowal was to alienate his former professional patrons and greatly diminish the number of his families. Even some who had been cured homœopathically without knowing it, declined to trust themselves any longer in his care. The carriage that some time before he had found a necessary adjunct to his practice, had to be given up as a useless extravagance. Dr. Gram and Dr. Gray continued, for a time, the only representatives of the new school in New York, and probably in this country, and the situation at that time was certainly very discouraging. The future, that a year before had seemed so full of promise to Dr. Gray, had suddenly grown dark and forbidding. His conviction of the soundness and ultimate triumph of his opinions must have been strong indeed to sustain him unshaken in his faith during this revulsion. But the denunciations of the new method and its brace of confessors, had the effect of compelling the attention of some thoughtful men to the subject. The first in the city to approach it in a candid spirit was the late Dr. A. D. Wilson, whose accession in 1829 was a great encouragement. Dr. Wm. Channing followed soon after, to the astonishment of friends and to the great joy of the other converts. Both these men were of the highest character as physicians, and of excellent social position, but the first consequence of their act was as

disastrous to them as in the experience of Dr. Gray. Notwithstanding the evident advantages of the new treatment over the then prevalent "heroic" measures, it began to make an impression on the public mind, and returning confidence in their former advisors gradually induced many of the frightened patients to resume their previous relations. Owing, however, to the deficiency of text books and practical works, the cause of the new medical reformation made but slow progress for several years. There were, nevertheless, occasional accessions to the little band who had the courage to adopt its principles, and as far as was possible from the difficulty above alluded to, to apply its methods. Of those who came in during this period should be remembered Dr. A. Gerald Hull—Dr. Gray's brother-in-law—and Dr. Federal Vanderberg.

At the first outbreak in New York of the Asiatic cholera in 1832, the above five or six named physicians constituted, as is believed, the whole homœopathic force in that city. Though so few in numbers, and with no public hospitals under their administration, the comparative results of the different modes of treating that fearful disease produced a powerful reaction in favor of Homœopathy among the people, and a new impulse was given to the examination of its claims by numbers of the medical profession. This inquiry was greatly facilitated by the publication of translations into French of Hahnemann's 'Organon,' the 'Materia Medica Pura,' and a few other necessary works. A number of physicians of good repute were soon added to the homœopathic ranks, and added strength and encouragement to the movement. From the date of the first publications in French and English, its safety and stability were assured, and by the time the second epidemic of cholera occurred, in 1834, there was a considerable force of homœopathic physicians in the city ready to contest the field. In this year also Dr. Gray made the first attempt to establish a medical journal of Homœopathy in the United States. Several numbers were issued, but the times were not yet ready for such a work, and it was soon suspended for want of support.

In the meanwhile Homœopathy had obtained a foot-hold in

Philadelphia and vicinity, where Drs. Ihm, Bute, Wesselhoeft and Hering occupied the ground—these honored pioneers being all natives of Germany and earnest propagandists of the new medical faith—and having the advantage of access to the whole range of homœopathic literature, their example and teaching exerted a more rapid influence than was the case in New York, where the accessions were, for many years, altogether from the native professional ranks, and growth was comparatively slow.

But with the translation and importation of expository and practical works in the English language, the knowledge of homœopathic principles was more rapidly disseminated, and in a few years its practitioners began to be heard of in other cities. In 1840 Dr. Gray, in conjunction with Dr. Hull, revived the publication of his journal under the new title of the *Homœopathic Examiner*, which was continued for about four years, and until, from their greatly increased practice, further editorial labors became impracticable. It was a most useful and well conducted magazine, and discussed the topics presented in a scientific and dignified manner.

About 1843 the number of homœopathic physicians had so largely increased, not only in New York and Philadelphia, but in various other places, that there was felt a necessity for a more intimate union and co-operation among them. Dr. Gray advocated in the New York Homœopathic Physicians' Society that year, the calling of a convention of all the practitioners of the school to consider the matter. A committee was appointed, a correspondence was opened, and a meeting was held in New York on the following anniversary of Hahnemann's birthday, April 10th, 1844, a day ever memorable as the beginning of the American Institute of Homœopathy. Dr. Gray was most active in securing the success of the undertaking, which some feared might be premature. Nearly fifty physicians from different States were either present in person or by proxy.

During the remainder of his long and useful life, Dr. Gray has been constantly engaged in the duties of an unusually

large and lucrative practice, and has verified in a remarkable degree, though in a different way, the predictions of his early patrons who recognized his genius and were assured of his future eminence.

In various ways he has continued his interest and efforts in behalf of the cause whose inauguration once cost him so dear, but the enumeration of which would extend this memoir far beyond the limits that could reasonably be demanded. It has been the object of the writer to dwell chiefly upon those features of his early experience, and especially his connection with the introduction and first planting of Homœopathy in this country, that are not generally known.

For several years our venerable friend has suffered from a chronic affection of the bladder, but notwithstanding the distress and weakness that at times assailed him, he devoted himself with a persistency to his calling that continually surprised his friends, till within a short period of his death. The sickness, however, from which he died, was not connected directly with the cystic trouble, but resulted from senile gangrene of the foot, which caused his decease on the 6th of June, 1882, one week before this annual meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy. In September next he would have completed his seventy-eighth year. His funeral drew together a great assembly of people; an eloquent and appreciative address was preached by the Rev. Dr. John Hall; and many tributes to his genius and worth have already been contributed by the public press. Other commemorations of this sad event will doubtless follow, indicative of the high estimation in which he has so long been held.

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The next person who entered the homœopathic ranks was Dr. John F. Gray, who was born in Sherburne, Chenango County, N. Y., in 1804. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Peter B. Havens, of Hamilton. When he was sixteen years old his parents removed to Jamestown, Chatauqua County. He afterwards became the student of Dr. Ezra Williams, of Dunkirk. At Hamilton he learned Latin and taught school. In September, 1824, when twenty years old, he came to New York, becoming the pupil of Drs. Hosach and John W. Francis.

In 1825 he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, and in order to obtain this position he received a license from the County Medical Society. His income at that time was very small, and Dr. Hosach, learning this, got for him an appointment as Assistant Surgeon in the New York Hospital, with a salary of fifty dollars a month and his board.

Dr. Gray was obliged to first pass an examination by men opposed to Dr. Hosach. Dr. Watts, who had been his strongest opponent, became as earnest a friend, and advised him to open an office in the growing part of the city. He displayed a sign in Charlton Street, and soon acquired a large and lucrative practice.*

In 1828 Mr. Wilsey sought to induce Dr. Gray, who had previously treated him unsuccessfully for the disease which Dr. Gram cured, to make the acquaintance of Dr. Gram. Dr. Gray for some time refused to be introduced to Dr. Gram, but finally met him in Mr. Wilsey's store; he hesitated to take his hand, telling him that he could only consider one who made such pretensions as a quack. Dr. Gram maintained that he could demonstrate the correctness of his views in any way Dr. Gray might choose. On leaving the store Dr. Gray invited Gram to walk with him, and they walked and talked till midnight.

Dr. Gray submitted a careful report of some difficult cases to Gram (*Gram did not see the patients*), and speedy cures followed.† Dr. Gray was so well satisfied with the results that he became a firm believer in the doctrine of the similars; but his patients had no faith in so little medicine and one by one left him, until he had not sufficient practice for self-support.

At this time, in 1829 or 1830, Dr. Vanderburgh, who had a large practice, advised Dr. Gray to remove to Broadway, promising him families enough to pay his rent.

* Historical Sketch, by Dr. Smith, N. E. Med. Gazette, February, 1871, p. 94. Also MSS. from Dr. Gray, in possession of Dr. H. M. Smith.

† For full account, *vide* N. Y. State Trans., vol. i, p. 96.

He accepted the offer, and took a house near the corner of Hancock Street and Broadway. He took \$1650 the first year.†

In 1835 Dr. Hull, his father-in-law, who had been engaged in the truss business, died, leaving Gray his executor. Much time was occupied in attending to this business, and from 1835 to 1838 he had an office in Vesey Street, under the Astor House. Previous to this Dr. Gray studied German‡ under Dr. Gram, and he was thus soon enabled to prescribe without the help of his instructor.

Dr. Gray's successful practice soon brought friends and wealth. Since that time his hospitality and numerous kindnesses to the poor have endeared him to many. He has graduated a large number of students from his office, from whom no fee was ever asked or received.

Dr. Folger thus speaks of Dr. Gray: "Dr. Gray may be truly reckoned the very first scientific homœopathic physician after Dr. Gram, and has been an unflinching and constant champion up to the present hour."*

Dr. Gray edited, with Dr. Hull, the *American Journal of Homœopathia* and the *Homœopathic Examiner*, first series. He assisted Dr. Hempel in the preparation of the *Symptomen Codex*, and he has written several pamphlets. *The Duty of the State in Relation to Homœopathy*, *The Early Annals of Homœopathy in New York*, and *Homœopathy in New York and the late Abraham D. Wilson, A.M., M.D.*, are among the most important of these.

† MSS. of Dr. Vanderburgh, in possession of Dr. H. M. Smith.

‡ There was at this time no English translation of the *Materia Medica*, and of course it was necessary to be a German scholar in order to prescribe from it.—Ed.

* Narrative of Dr. Folger, in the possession of Dr. H. M. Smith.

J. P. DAKE, M.D.: *Mr. President*: I feel, sir, that one of our members, reported among the deceased during the past year, deserves special mention here. I refer to the late Dr. John F. Gray, of New York City, who was the first American physician to accept the teachings of Hahnemann. Through a long term of years he sustained the belief, which he formed more than a half century ago, in Homœopathy. His record as a practitioner is well known. His abilities were highly respected; his practice very successful. When such a man is taken away it becomes us to note the event. It is something to have been the first in a great country like this to accept medical reform, and to act upon the direction of medical truth. It shows in the individual an independence of thought, and a determination in action to break away from associates in the old school, and to accept that which was considered as an innovation and as a virtual nihilism in medicine. Mr. President, I have nothing formulated to offer with regard to the death of Dr. Gray. I simply wish to make these few remarks to show that the event does not pass unnoticed.

T. P. WILSON, M.D.: *Mr. President*: There are times, I suppose, when silence is more eloquent than speech. In contemplating the great loss we sustain by the hand of death, it seems to me that it is not a small matter for this body to have suffered within the brief space of a year the loss of three such men as Dr. Youlin, Dr. Gray and Dr. Moore. All of them very prominent men. I did not hear any other names, and I do not now recall the list, but I desire for myself to express my profound admiration for the character of those three men. I wish to express the great sorrow I feel in the fact that they have passed away from us. They have been representative men. They have held high honor, and I only trust that we may be able to follow successfully in their footsteps.

I. T. TALBOT, M.D.: *Mr. President*: I have here some memoranda of our lamented friend and pioneer, John Franklin Gray, M.D., LL.D. It may, perhaps, be interesting to those who are not familiar with his history, to know something of his early life. He was born in Sherburn, Chenango county, N. Y., September 24th, 1804. His grandfather was a prominent man, and was one of the founders of the town. His father

was a judge, his mother the daughter of a prominent clergyman, and both were of English origin. In January, 1820, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Havens; in 1821, and later, continued with Dr. Williams. In 1824, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, he pursued his study; received his license to practice in 1825 and the Doctorate in 1826. He entered upon a successful practice; in fact, few young men ever entered the medical profession in the State of New York with such flattering prospects; friends flocked to him on every side; he was esteemed by the Faculty, by the physicians, and by the community. In 1827, when he had been in full practice but little more than a year, a professorship in the college and position in the hospitals were open for him. He was introduced by a Mr. Wilsey, afterwards Dr. Wilsey, to Dr. Gram. Dr. Gram, as you may remember, was a native of Boston, who had been educated in Copenhagen and came to New York in 1825. In 1826, as I have said, Mr. Wilsey introduced Dr. Gray to him. For two years after that, Dr. Gray held frequent conferences with Dr. Gram. Surprised, at first, at the strange doctrine which Dr. Gram proclaimed, unused to the kind of reasoning and observation in regard to medicine, Dr. Gray was unwilling to accept his statement, until he had personally made observations, which he did, under the direction of Dr. Gram. Dr. Hosack, then one of the leading physicians of New York, a warm friend of Dr. Gray, censured him for giving heed to such wild notions in medicine, and said that if he should adopt any such ideas, he might be sure that the profession would turn its back upon him; yet this did not deter Dr. Gray. He became convinced of the truth of the principles of Homœopathy and adopted them in his practice. For one year his friends and his practice almost entirely deserted him. In 1829, Dr. A. D. Wilson became a second convert and friend of Dr. Gray, and these two men stood then with Dr. Gram alone in the homœopathic profession. In 1832, Dr. Gray, with that characteristic persistency and boldness which he always exhibited through his life, proposed the name of Samuel Hahnemann for honorary membership of the New York Medical Society, to which position he was elected. In literary matters pertaining to Homœopathy, Dr. Gray was always an early and active worker. In 1835, Gray and Hull began the first homœopathic journal of America, *The American Journal of Homœopathy*. Four numbers only were issued when

it was suspended from poverty or want of funds on the part of the publisher—from the same fact as the *Homœopathic Examiner* in 1839—when four volumes were published. In 1835, the first Homœopathic Society in New York was established, at the instance of Dr. Gray. The late Wm. Cullen Bryant was the first president of this society, in which the laity joined with the profession. In 1844, Dr. Gray conceived, and by his executive ability organized this American Institute of Homœopathy, and was its General Secretary for the first two years. With Dr. Hull's aid he added *Jahr's Manual* and several other publications to the literature of Homœopathy—works in which Dr. Gray's name did not appear—but which were given to the world by his assistance. In 1850, his address on "The Duty of the State in Relation to Homœopathy," was published. In 1870, as chairman of the Bureau of Medical Education, he prepared a bill for the establishment of a Board of Examiners, which was passed by the State in 1872. He died of senile gangrene in New York on June 5th, 1882, aged 77 years and 8 months. Almost eighty years of life he passed, and more than two-thirds of that were devoted to the advancement and spread of the principles of medicine, which cost him so much in the very beginning of his professional life.

Am. Inst. 1882.

E. M. KELLOG, M.D.: I would like to add a few words of tribute to the memory of Dr. Gray. One week ago yesterday I was one of a large concourse of physicians and laymen who attended his funeral services in the city of New York. This large concourse was drawn together, not only on account of his professional eminence, but on account of the many qualities which had endeared him to hosts of patients and friends. Of late years we have not heard so much of Dr. Gray on account of his advancing age and his retirement from the active public duties of the profession. But twenty to forty years

ago, he was a power in our school, and earnestly labored both by his pen and his practice for its advancement. As Dr. Talbot has said, he was the pioneer—the first American-born homœopathic physician. In later years he devoted himself almost entirely to his private practice. He was remarkable, especially for his scholarly attainments, being exceedingly fond of the classics and thoroughly conversant with German, which he studied in middle life, and of which he made himself a thorough master. It often was a matter of pleasant surprise to me, in calling upon him, for instance in the early evening, to find him reading some of the old classic writers in the original Greek or Latin. In them he seemed especially to delight; and he rightly felt as though he had borne his share in the battle for medical liberty and reform, and was entitled to that repose in the evening of his life for which those labors had fitted him, and to which they had entitled him. Of late years he was specially interested in the cause of medical education. For many years he labored diligently in our State societies with that object in view. He obtained the realization of one of his ideas in the establishment of a Board of Medical Examiners by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, with power to confer the degree of M.D. His idea, in which I fully sympathized with him, was that the examining power ought to be dissociated from the diploma conferring power, in order to elevate the standard of medical education. It is but a few weeks since I was in his office discussing with him this subject, and the possibility of getting some legislative enactment in order to further carry out these views. I say this much, Mr. Chairman, out of my personal regard for, and my sincere admiration of, the man. I would we had from New York some other members of the Institute who could more fully and thoroughly express the feelings which we all experience in the loss of this our pioneer of Homœopathy in America.

THOMAS FRANKLIN SMITH, M.D.: I would like to add a few words of respect to the memory of Dr. Gray, following in the footsteps of Dr. Kellogg. I can not recollect the time when I did not know and love Dr. Gray, as he was the family physician of my father, who was among Dr. Gray's earliest families after he became a homœopathic physician; and I was brought up under the nurture of Dr. Gray, and was early taught from my childhood to love him as a friend and esteem him as a physician. There was one element in his character which has not been spoken about here, and which I, for one can testify to from my own personal experience. I think that Dr. Gray was a man who took a special delight and a special watchful care over young men who were growing up around him. It was through his suggestion principally that I first turned my attention to the study of medicine. Meeting him frequently in his office, he would often ask me in regard to this, or advise me and urge me to commence a course of study for a physician; and never shall I forget the hearty congratulations and the warm grasp of the hand as a few days after I graduated he met me on the street and bade me welcome into the ranks of the medical profession. I feel, for one, that not only have I lost a medical friend, but that I have lost one whom I esteemed as an intimate, personal friend. 1882,

Dr. JOHN F. GRAY was born in Sherburne, Chenango county, New York, in 1804. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Peter B. Havens, of Hamilton. When he was sixteen years old, his parents removed to Jamestown, Chautauqua county. He afterward became the student of Dr. Ezra Williams, of Dunkirk. At Hamilton he acquired a knowledge of Latin, and taught school. In September, 1824, when twenty years old, he came to New York, and was the pupil of Drs. Hosack and John W. Francis. In 1825, he was appointed assistant surgeon in the navy; and as it was necessary for this appointment that he should be a graduate or licentiate, he received his license from the county medical society. His income at this time was barely sufficient, even with the strictest economy, to support him. His preceptor, Dr. Hosack, learning his circumstances, procured for him, through his own influence and that of Dewitt Clinton and Thomas Eddy, two of the Governors, his appointment as an Assistant Physician in the New York Hospital. There were many candidates for the place, and his appointment was opposed by many unfriendly to Dr. Hosack. Dr. Gray's salary now was fifty dollars per month, and his board. This appointment was coupled with the condition that he should undergo an examination by the men who had opposed it, which examination he stood. Dr. Watts, who had been

his strongest opponent, became as earnest a friend, and advised his opening an office in the more thinly settled but rapidly growing parts of the city. He took his advice, and displayed his sign in Chatham street. Dr. Amos G. Hull, whose daughter he afterwards married, introduced him to an influential family, through whom he soon formed many acquaintances, and he acquired a large and lucrative practice.

While in the hospital he attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, then located in Barclay street, and graduated in 1826, in the class with Drs. Dunnell, Hallock, Joslin and Palmer.

During the year 1826 or 1827, Mr. F. L. Wilsey, his patient and intimate friend, having made the acquaintance of Dr. Gram, and become interested in his new medical dogmas, wished Dr. Gray to be introduced to him and benefit by his knowledge. Dr. Gray, considering Gram to be a quack, refused to meet him. In 1827, however, he

happened to be in Wilsey's store, and there meeting Dr. Gram, hesitated to take his proffered hand, as he told him he could consider one who made such professions as he did, to be none other than a quack. Dr. Gram maintained that he could demonstrate the correctness of his views in any way Dr. Gray might select. On leaving the store Gray invited Gram to walk with him, and till midnight they walked and talked. Dr. Gray afterwards submitted some cases to Gram's treatment, and, satisfied with the result as he had been almost convinced by his arguments, became an adherent to the cause.

His patients, however, had no confidence in such mild treatment, — in so little medicine; they wanted to be blistered and purged, to be effectually cupped and bled as formerly, and therefore one by one they left him till Dr. Gray retained, of his heretofore lucrative practice, not enough to afford him the means of living.

In 1835, Dr. Hull, Dr. Gray's father-in-law, died, leaving Gray his executor. Dr. Hull had been engaged in the truss business, which was sold by Dr. Gray to Mr. Butler, who was unable to meet his engagements and the business reverted to the care of Dr. Gray. In attending to his father-in-law's estate much of his time was taken up; and from 1835 to 1838, he had an office in Vesey street, under the Astor House, where he could give attention both to his practice and the business.

Prior to this, Dr. Gram had attended many of Dr. Gray's patients who continued to consult with him, to the pecuniary loss of Dr. Gray who could ill afford it.

Dr. Gray studied German under the tuition of Dr. Gram, who was a proficient German scholar. This was at a time when there were comparatively very few educated Germans in this city, and a knowledge of the language was only acquired with great difficulty. It was, however, of great benefit to Dr. Gray as it enabled him to hunt up a remedy for himself from the *Materia Medica*, of which there had been no translation; he thus became independent of his instructor.

Dr. Gray's successful practice soon brought him friends and wealth; the former have ever been strongly attached to him, and the latter was used for their benefit and pleasure more than for his own. Many attest to his hospitality, and the large number of students who have

graduated from his office — from whom no fee was ever asked or received — remember the acts of kindness with which he has endeared himself to them. Always having a very large practice among the poor — whom he attended gratuitously — as well as the wealthy, he has been able to contribute but little to our literature. He edited, with Dr. Hull, the *American Journal of Homœopathia*, and the *Homœopathic Examiner*, first series; he assisted Dr. Hempel in the *Symptomen Codex*; and he has written two or three pamphlets: "The Duty of the State in relation to Homœopathy," the "Early Annals of Homœopathy in New York," and "Homœopathy in New York, and the late Abraham D. Wilson, A. M., M. D."

Though now to some extent retired from active practice, he daily sees and visits many of his old friends and patients.

N. E. Med. Gaz. Feb. 1871.

DR. JOHN FRANKLIN GRAY, the first physician in America who was converted to the system of Hahnemann, died on June 5th at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, after being ill for more than three weeks. He was born in Shelbourne, N. Y., on Sept. 23, 1804. In 1824 he came to New York, entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and obtained his degree in 1826. During the time of his studies he was appointed assistant surgeon in the navy; and as it was necessary that he should be a graduate or licentiate in order to hold this position, he was accorded a license by the county medical society. Soon after, he learned of Hahnemann's medical theories through Hans B. Gram, a Danish doctor, who was born in Boston of Danish parents and educated in Denmark. He heard Dr. Gram lecture, but was not convinced. He then reluctantly consented to let Dr. Gram treat one of his patients, whose case had resisted his own skill. Dr. Gram had remarkable success, not only with that patient but with others, and Dr. Gray was converted to homœopathy. He announced his intention of practising according to that system openly, and in consequence lost his profitable practice and all his professional friends. He endured many hardships and much ill-treatment for his devotion to homœopathy. Dr. Gray was the first to propose the formation of a national society of homœopathy, and in 1844 the American Institute of Homœopathy was organized. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Hamilton College in 1871.

Gray 17-224

Gray.—At the last meeting of the American Institute the following resolutions, proposed by Prof. J. Cooke of Chicago, passed unanimously:

Whereas, The American Institute of Homœopathy have learned of the affliction which has befallen our respected and venerable brother, Dr. John F. Gray, of New York, in the death of his estimable wife; and

Whereas, The late Mrs. Gray was intimately related by consanguinity and marriage with some of the oldest and ablest members of our profession; therefore,

Resolved, That the American Institute of Homœopathy regret his loss, and deeply sympathize with him in his bereavement.

Am Hom Observer Sept 1868

DR. JOHN F. GRAY'S WILL.

The will of the late Dr. John Franklin Gray was filed yesterday for probate in the Surrogate's office. Dr. Gray bequeathed to his nephew, Augustus G. Hull, his edition of the Latin classics by Le Maures and other Latin books, together with the bookcase in which they are kept, with his "blessing and earnest desire that he will qualify himself to read them with facility." He also directs that Mr. Hull shall be allowed to have the first choice of all the testator's copy. To his son-in-law, Benjamin Knower, he bequeaths his watch and silver snuff-boxes. A picture is given to General John B. Gray, of St. Louis. He also bequeaths to Colonel Henry G. Stebbins his gold-headed cane. After making several small money bequests to relatives Dr. Gray gives the rest of his estate to his executors in trust for his son, John F. S. Gray, and his grandchildren. The son is to receive the income of one-sixth of the estate, the principal upon his death to go to his children. The grandchildren are to receive the interest on their respective shares and the principal when they attain the ages named in the will. Augustus G. Hull and Benjamin Knower are appointed executors of the will, which bears date May 8, 1879. There are three codicils to the will, in the last of which the executors are directed to pay to the testator's son an annuity of \$3,500.

N.Y. Tribune Herald. Aug. 17, 1882.

JOHN F. GRAY, M. D., LL. D.

At a meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Society, of the County of New York, held June 14, 1882, the following remarks and resolutions were offered by Lewis Hallock, M. D., and adopted by the society and ordered to be published:

To Dr. John F. Gray is due by unanimous consent, the distinction of having been the first convert to the practice of Homœopathy in America, and the pioneer of the 6000 converts who now embrace and practice the law of similia throughout our land.

As early as 1827, the year after his graduation at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city, Dr. Gray became acquainted with the principles of Homœopathy through the successful treatment by Dr. Gram of a patient whom he had long in vain tried to cure, and at once began to investigate and test the new method of practice. This investigation resulted, as it has since in the history of many of his followers, and as we believe it would in nearly all intelligent physicians who will carefully and candidly make it, in accepting and practicing this new and better system.

The example and success of Dr. Gray soon awakened the interests and inquiry of his early classmates, and in 1829 Dr. Abram D. Wilson became the second convert, followed in slow succession by Drs. Hull, Channing and Curtis. Soon after these accessions Dr. Gray, in 1834, published the "*American Journal of Homœopathy*," and thus extended more widely the knowledge of the new practice; but the number of subscribers were so small, and the time and labor required to continue his almost unaided efforts, so great, that the periodical was suspended at the end of two years. After an interval of four years, he resumed the publication under the title of the "*Homœopathic Examiner*," when he received the able assistance of Dr. Hull as associate editor.

To Dr. Gray, therefore, we are indebted for the first American Homœopathic literature, the previous few publications having been almost entirely in German; this language he early learned by the advice and aid of Dr. Gray, that he might have access to the original source of instruction.

Until this period the principles of Homœopathy were little known, and its converts confined to half a dozen ardent young physicians whose new ideas of practice were regarded as visionary and ridiculous, and but little was said by them to their professional acquaintances, as I can well testify, for though often meeting Dr. Gray, after years of early intimacy, as fellow-students and graduates

of the same medical class, rarely was the subject of the new practice referred to, or efforts made to induce others to adopt it. Dr. Gray did, indeed, report the successful treatment of two or three inveterate cases by remedies new and unknown to the regular practice, at some of the meetings of a small association mostly members of our graduating class, termed the "Medical and Physiological Society," the records of which remain with me as its last secretary; but as little or no allusion was made to the theory of the treatment, they were regarded as cases of fortunate success and received little special attention. On one occasion, however, the president, after our adjournment, inquired of Dr. Gray what induced him to give *Arsenic* for the cure of the *burning* symptoms in the case he had just reported; and added, if it was in accordance with the visionary theory of that German, Hahnemann, "I advise you to have nothing to do with it—it is all a delusion—and is already about dead in Europe." The incredulity and opposition to the new practice thus foreshadowed, and the absence of an English literature to which they could refer early inquirers, doubtless prevented Dr. Gray and the few first pioneers of our case, from urging its importance upon the attention of their medical brethren; until the publication of the *Homœopathic Examiner* in 1840, and the translation of *Fahr's Manual* and the *Symptomen Codex*, by Dr. Hull, and the editing of *Laurie's Practice* and other popular works, introduced an English homœopathic literature to all candid inquirers. From that time converts to the new practice became more frequent, and soon Drs. Curtis, Channing, Cook, Taylor and Freeman (now all departed), and later, Drs. Bayard, Ball, McVickar and others of this city, including five of the class graduating with Dr. Gray, of whom Dr. W. C. Palmer and myself are believed to be the only survivors, were added to the number.

During those years of growth and struggle, Dr. Gray was, I think, by all regarded as a pioneer and leader of our cause, and his office was a rendezvous for frequent intercourse and consultation. All felt the need of mutual encouragement and support, for at an early period the bare report of a tendency to Homœopathy subjected the physician to loss of caste and character among his professional associates, excluded him from their fellowship, and turned friendship to enmity and aversion.

How great the change can hardly be realized by the Homœopaths of the present day, for now the waning opposition of prejudiced rivals is little feared and more than compensated by the respect and confidence of an appreciative community.

For this result, and the established success of our system of practice, the Homœopaths of this city are pre-eminently indebted to the early labors, and long and skillful practice of Dr. Gray, and we but respect and justify ourselves in recording his merits and doing

honor to his memory. To give appropriate expression to these feelings, I beg to offer the following resolutions :

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, In the allotted dispensation of Divine Providence, Dr. John F. Gray, the first convert and pioneer practitioner of homœopathy in this city, has been removed by death, we, the members of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York, of which he was an early and honored member, hereby record our estimate of the character and usefulness of our departed brother, therefore,

Resolved, That the death of Dr. Gray removes from our midst not only the first American convert to the principles and practice of homœopathy, but one, whose early literary publications and subsequent prolonged and successful practice were pre-eminently useful in introducing and promoting the new and improved system of medicine, to which our lives and labors are devoted.

Resolved, That the example and influence of Dr. Gray were especially useful in leading and encouraging many of his professional associates to adopt the principles of homœopathy, and thus extend and spread its blessings throughout our land.

Resolved, That we cherish and honor his memory as a talented and skillful physician, conscientious and faithful to his patients, prompt and clear in diagnosis, ready and decided in practice, an able and wise counsellor with his brethren in difficult and dangerous diseases.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon our minutes, and a copy furnished to the relatives of the deceased.

Dr. H. D. Paine seconded the resolutions. In doing so he spoke of the death of Dr. Gray as an event of historical interest to every homœopathic physician throughout the land. It marks an epoch in the progress of our school. At the mention of his name the mind reverts to the fact that he was the first of American physicians to discover and appreciate the truth of the therapeutic law of Hahnemann. When we consider the present position of homœopathy in the United States; its thousands of adherents, professional and lay; its colleges, hospitals, societies, and other institutions firmly planted in every part of the land, it seems almost incredible that all this growth should have been effected within the life of one man; that the first convert should have lived to see this marvellous change, and that, too, in the face of an opposition determined, vindictive, and uncompromising beyond anything similar in the history of the medical profession.

The man who took the initiative in the beginnings of this marvellous revolution is but just dead, and the resolutions just offered expressed, no doubt, the unanimous feeling, not only of this society, but of the great mass of our colleagues throughout the United States. Had Dr. Gray been a man less remarkable than he was, the obligations that we, as a body, owe to him as the pioneer of homœopathy, would not be less than are stated in the resolutions now before us. Dr. Hallock has expressed in these resolutions and in his remarks the feeling with which he is regarded by the members of our school, and the duty we owe to his memory on account of the part which he filled for so many years as its leading representative.

Dr. Gray was a remarkable character, who would have stood out from the ordinary ranks of men though he had never heard of homœopathy. Earnest and fearless in the investigation of problems in nature and science challenging his attention, frank and unhesitating in advocacy of his convictions, a quickly discriminating judgment, and a manner peculiar, and bordering upon the eccentric, he would have been a notable character in whatever profession or position in life he had found himself.

Dr. Paine then gave a sketch of Dr. Gray's early life, and of the difficulties with which he had to struggle in the attainment of his cherished purpose to acquire an education and to become a physician. Born in 1806, in a small town in Central New York (of which his grandfather was the founder), one of a large family, comprising five sons, and with narrow means and few facilities for learning beyond the district schools of the country, the prospect of the accomplishment of his ambitious desires seemed sufficiently remote. When about sixteen years of age he obtained, after much persuasion, the

parental consent to make his own living and follow his own plans. The history of the next few years was one of hardships, privations, and constant application. Avoiding the diversions of boyhood, and every enticement to distract his attention from his one great aim, he steadily pursued his way, overcoming, one after another, the obstacles that appeared but did not discourage him. His self-renouncing perseverance was rewarded, not only by success in acquiring an excellent classical and scientific education, but had made him influential friends. Armed with letters from Governor Clinton, an old friend of his father's, and one or two others, and with a small sum of his own earnings in his pocket, he came to New York, in 1824, with a view of completing his studies at the medical college. His letters were effectual in introducing him to Professor Hosack and other leading members of the faculty, who soon became charmed with his intelligence, his studious habits, and his close attention. The most rigid economy was absolutely necessary to make his little store suffice for his expenses. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, then situated in Barclay Street, in the spring of 1826, intending to return to the country to practice his profession. So nearly expended by that time were his scanty means that it was a question whether he had enough to carry him home, then removed to the extreme western part of the State, when he fortunately was offered the position of Assistant House Physician in the New York Hospital and a small salary therewith. At the same time some of his friends in the Faculty, evidently conscious of his unusual abilities, strongly urged him to remain in the city, promising their patronage and influence till he should become established. This promise was so well kept that after the expiration of his engagement at the hospital, and upon putting out his sign in Charlton Street, he soon found himself quite busy with an encouraging practice. His early marriage with a daughter of Dr. Amos G. Hull, happily determined his decision to remain in the city. So prosperous were his affairs that before the end of his first year he found it desirable to set up a buggy. Among the patients who had placed themselves under his care was a Mr. Milsey, a merchant of New York, suffering from a long-standing chronic malady, for which no physician had been able to find a remedy. After many interviews his patient began to speak to Dr. Gray of a certain foreign and learned physician, whose acquaintance he had made in his Masonic Lodge, and whose opinions about medicine were so new and strange that he did not know what to make of him, but that having become somewhat intimate with him he had spoken to him of his own complaint, and had been encouraged to hope for relief under a different method of treatment, but his friend had declined to prescribe without Dr. Gray's consent. The doctor declined a consultation, but advised his patient to accept his friend's services. This was in 1827. The effect of the experiment was so favorable, and withal so speedy and complete, that throwing aside his prejudices, Dr. Gray consented to an interview, which led to a mutual and life-long friendship. It is not necessary to add that this "foreign doctor" was Hans B. Gram, who, though really born in this country, was of Danish paternity and education. After practicing medicine for many years in Denmark he adopted the newly promulgated system of homeopathy and determined to return to America as an apostle and missionary of the new medical faith. He came in 1824, but until his acquaintance with Dr. Gray he found no hearing from those, his medical brethren, who he vainly thought would receive his message with gladness, if not with enthusiasm.

Dr. Gray, with his sharp perception, quickly caught the essential features of this new method and saw the possibilities of a great reform, which, if true, it was sure to effect. To test the practical value of this system still further he consulted Dr. Gram about many intractable cases, and administered the medicines that he prescribed. This was necessary, inasmuch as the

few books upon homœopathy yet published were all in the German language, which at that time Dr. Gray did not understand. Before many months, but not till after many anxious searchings of heart, he became so convinced of the truth involved in the now familiar law of homœopathy, that he could not longer resist making an open avowal of the fact. The result was what he, no doubt, foresaw, an immediate withdrawal of favor and aid from those who had heretofore befriended him, the loss of much of the remunerative part of his practice, and the disfavor and forebodings of relatives and friends. Notwithstanding this experience, which came sharp and quick, he never faltered, so sure he was of the truth and ultimate triumph of the doctrine he had espoused. Besides, he had learned patience in the school of adversity. It was in 1828 that his apostasy from the orthodox methods became publicly known. To add to the difficulties of his position, he was still largely dependent upon Dr. Gram's aid in so much practice as remained to him, owing to his ignorance of German. This defect he immediately set himself about to repair, with the same diligence that he exercised in the earlier part of his education. In a remarkably short time he became sufficiently expert to read the few works to be had, by himself. No works expository of the Hahnemannian doctrines were written or published in English till several years later. So there was little chance for making converts, and accordingly Dr. Gray and Dr. Gram stood alone, until the following year Dr. A. D. Wilson had the courage to make a third in the little company. The next year Dr. Channing avowed his belief in the new system. Both of them, men of learning and ability and practitioners of established reputation, their conversion caused no little excitement.

This brings the history down to 1830. Dr. Paine was not aware of any other accessions until the first cholera epidemic in 1832, or about that time. Dr. A. Gerald Hull, a brother-in-law of Dr. Gray, was preparing to enter the profession under his and Dr. Gram's direction. Dr. J. T. Curtis was still a student of Dr. Gram. Both brilliant and strong men, who afterwards distinguished themselves in behalf of the cause. Dr. Paine's first personal acquaintance with Dr. Gray was in 1833, while a student in the office of the elder Dr. Hull. Discussions on the subject of homœopathy were frequent, and he soon came to know the men who were engaged, or interested, in the struggle, and the successive steps of its progress. As had been the case in Europe the comparative results of the different methods of treating the Asiatic cholera, had drawn public attention to the advantages of homœopathy, and there began to be a demand for homœopathic practitioners, and of course for information, and means of studying the system. Books began to appear, mostly translations from the German, first into French, and after into English. With these increased facilities conversions became more numerous. Drs. Kirby, Vanderberg, and other important accessions were among the foremost. In 1834 another epidemic of cholera occurred in New York, with still more favorable results to homœopathy, owing to the larger number of practitioners capable of applying it.

From that date the progress of our school has been steadily upward. Its history in this city and State is known to many here.

The colleagues of Dr. Gray in these first years are all departed. He who stood the chief figure in the little band outlived them all, and many of those who came later into the field. Now he has also gone, and we do well to pay, at least, our grateful tributes to his memory.

E. CARLETON,
President.

F. H. BOYNTON,
Secretary.

Hahn Mo Aug 1882

U.S. Med Inves, July 15 1882
Am Havn Obs June 1882

N Y Med Times July 1882

OBITUARY.

JOHN FRANKLIN GRAY, M.D., LL.D.

JOHN FRANKLIN GRAY, M.D., LL.D., died at his residence in this city, June 9, in the 78th year of his age. Dr. Gray was born in Sherburne, Chenango Co., New York, in 1804. In 1824, after having spent some two or three years in teaching and studying the rudiments of his profession, he went to New York to complete his studies in the college of Physicians and Surgeons. Through letters from Gov. De Witt Clinton, he was so fortunate as to be received into the private offices of Drs. Francis and Hosack, then professors in the college, and ranking at the head of the profession in the State. Through Gov. Clinton, during his first course of lectures, he received the tender of an appointment as assistant surgeon in the navy. To qualify himself legally for its acceptance, he passed an examination for licentiate in medicine before the censors of the County Medical Society of New York. He, however, by the advice of his preceptor, Dr. Hosack, declined the appointment. At this time a vacancy occurred in the staff of the New York Hospital, which made it necessary to hire a physician from the city to fill the post of resident physician. Through the influence of Dr. Hosack, aided by letters from Gov. Clinton, Dr. Gray, after an examination by the trustees, was appointed to the position. At the close of his hospital term in 1826, he received the degree of Doctor from the University of the State. This was his second diploma and his third examination. Entering now upon practice, backed by strong professional and social influence, he was more than ordinarily successful in obtaining a good hold in the profession. In 1827 he became acquainted with Dr. Gram, the pioneer of homœopathy in this country. At first, startled by cures of his own patients, which had baffled his skill, and which he had placed under the care of Dr. Gram, to test his claims for homœopathy, and then fascinated by the logic of the new philosophy, as he became more and more acquainted with its principles, he was led on step by step until in 1828, he made it the major rule in his practice. The rapid growth and success of his practice, covering a long life, was almost unequalled in the city. The remarkable clearness of diagnosis in the young apostle of the new faith, and the wonderful knowledge and skill displayed in the adaptation of remedies to meet the exigencies of almost every case brought under his notice, soon brought to his office an immense clientage from among the aristocracy of wealth and intellect. Dr. Gray was a close and careful student throughout his entire life. Deprived in his early life of the benefits of a liberal education, he amply made up for the deficiency later on, every spare moment he could obtain being given to study. He familiarized himself with the Latin, French, and German languages, and kept fully up with the progress of the age, in the tremendous strides made in the various departments of his own profession, and in the natural sciences.

It was fortunate for the new faith that its introduction into this country should have secured among its first professional adherents men of the culture and marked ability of those who rallied around the standard in its early days. Shortly after Dr. Gray planted himself firmly on the principles of similia, he was joined by Dr. A. D. Wilson, a physician of ripe scholarship, already in large practice; Dr. A. Gerald Hull, a man of the most courtly and winning manner, endearing himself to every one with whom he was brought in contact; Dr. Channing, whose clear, polished intellect and good judgment in his profession, rendered him a valuable aid in the new field, and many other bright, active, noble men, who one after the other joined the ranks of homœopathy, winning respect by their eminent talents, and the great success which followed their work. Of all this band of early workers, Dr. Gray was the last to pass to his reward. He had seen the faith of which he was the first convert in this country, widen in its influence until after fifty-four years of work in its ranks, it numbered over six thousand physicians, with hospitals, asylums, and colleges, scattered all over the land, and a clientage having more than its proportion of the wealth, the intellect, and culture of the country.

It is to be regretted that Dr. Gray left no monument of his rich experience and great power of observation in published writings. The results of his rare powers of observation and life-long experience dies with him. He was never inclined to use an influence among his wealthy friends, second to no physician in the city, to establish charitable or educational institutions, and we can now point to hardly an institution indebted to his interest and influence for organization and support. As we look back over a long life of brilliant work in which he honored himself and the school of progress, we regret that the curtain of death falls, leaving no monument in institutions for the poor and literature for posterity, of the pioneer of that noble faith which is changing the practice of the entire medical profession.

New York, Sept. 2nd 1869

My dear Sir :

I regret to say that I shall be unable to deliver the Lecture which the College has done me the honor to ask at my hands.

Your kind note of invitation came during my absence in the country this summer. which must serve as ^{the} apology for the tardiness of this reply.

With thanks for the honor proposed, with a hearty "God Speed," to your new arrangements,

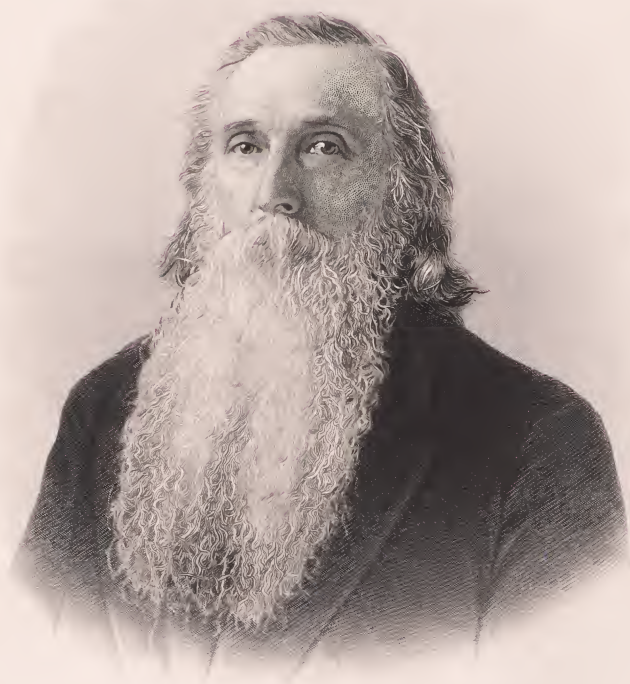
I remain, dear Doctor,

Yours faithfully,

John F. Gray

Richard Koch, Esq. M.D.

Dean of College
Philad.



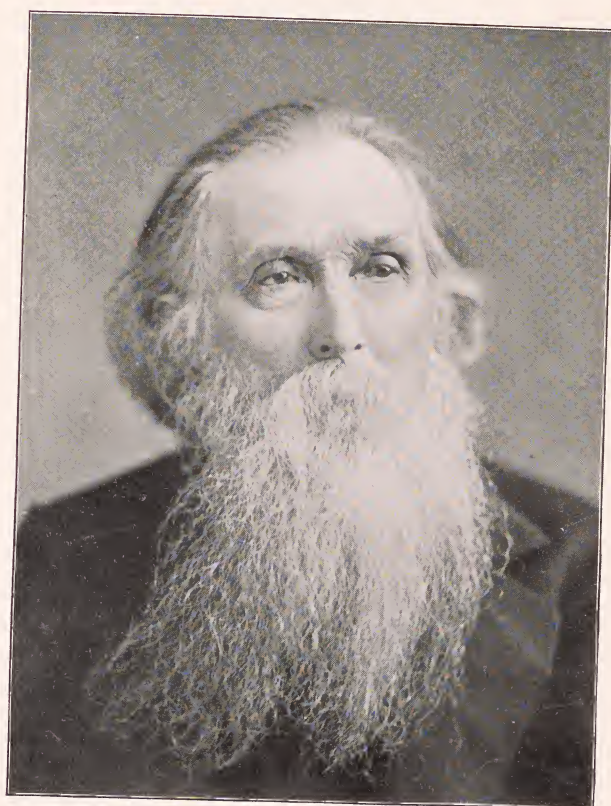
Engraved by J. B. Kneller

John Jay





John F. Gray, M.D.



GRAY, P P

We regret to learn of the death of Dr. P. P. Gray, of Ellensburg, Washington. Dr. Gray who was a warm personal friend, was a graduate of Hahnemann College, Chicago, at one time practicing in Rochelle, Ill. His health requiring a change of climate, Dr. Gray located in Hawaii, Sandwich Islands where he practiced many years. Upon returning to the U. S. he located in Ellensburg, and in addition to practicing medicine has acted as Mayor for a number of terms. A successor will find an exceptionally fine field.

Med Vis
Feb

1904

GRAY, R L

246



R. L. Gray

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Critique

1907

Gray, Thomas J., M. D.; Sunday, January 20, 1907, at Tonopah, Nevada; typhoid pneumonia. Dr. Gray was president of the St. Cloud, Minnesota, Normal School for a number of years, and later superintendent of a like institution at Greeley, Colorado. He then studied medicine and practiced in Chicago, Minneapolis and Berkeley, California, where his remains were taken for interment.

GREEN, ARBA READ

ARBA READ GREEN, Troy, New York, was born in Troy, August 18, 1854, son of John Crawford Green and Mary Goodspeed, his wife. His earlier education was acquired in Troy academy, after which he entered the New York Homœopathic Medical College. Unable to take the examination at the end of his senior year, 1879, he received his medical degree in 1880, but had already been practicing a year in Troy, where he has ever since lived and practiced. From 1879 to 1883 he was coroner of Rensselaer county. He was secretary and treasurer of the Rensselaer County Homœopathic Medical Society from 1880 to 1882, and has been president of the same since 1882. He is also a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York. In 1880 he married Lydia V. Richmond. They have one child, Crawford Richmond Green.

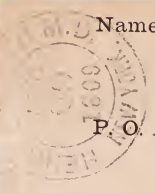
King Vol 1v

GREEN, ARBA SHERMAN

ARBA SHERMAN GREEN, Youngstown, Ohio, was born in Johnsonville, Ohio, November 3, 1868, son of Seth and Sophia Green. He attended district schools and the New Lyme Institute, and was graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1898. He has since engaged in general practice at Youngstown, and is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

King Vol 1V

GREEN, B F

Name in full
B. F. Green
P. O. Address in full
Lynn Mass
Graduate (or Licentiate) of
Cleveland Hon
Museum College

GREEN, GEORGE DE WITT

GEORGE DE WITT GREEN, Grand Ledge, Michigan, was born at Albion, Orleans county, New York, December 13, 1848, son of Veloriss and Cordelia (Olmstead) Green. He attended the district schools near Albion, and was graduated from an academy there. In 1883-4 he was a student in the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and in 1884-5 in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, which conferred upon him the M. D. degree. He practiced in Morrice, Shianasse county, Michigan, from 1885 until 1889;

in Mason, Ingham county, Michigan, from 1889 to 1893; and in Grand Ledge since 1893. In the fall of that year he devoted three months to post-graduate work in the clinics and hospitals of Chicago. Dr. Green was health officer in Mason, Michigan, from 1889 to 1893, and in Grand Ledge from 1894 to 1898. While located in Mason he was medical examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company and Royal Arcanum, and for the past four years has been medical examiner for the K. O. T. M. He is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan and the Saginaw Valley Homœopathic Medical Society; he also is a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight of Pythias and an Elk. He married Ellen F. Watson, November 16, 1874, and has three children—Mabel E., Mattie C., and Harold G. Green.

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GREEN, GEORGE STARR



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Name in full

Gro. S. Green, M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Hartford, Connecticut.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

University of New York.





Hartford, May 18, 1867.

Gentlemen,

As it is doubtful if I shall be able to attend the meeting of the Institute I send notice to that effect.

Henry C. Preston, M.D. resides in St John, N.B.

Would it not be well to send a circular ^{blank} to every P.M. in the U.S. requesting them to send the names of those practicing Homoeopathy in their towns?

If it could be done & returns made it would give us a more correct Register than we now have

Yrs respy
Geo. S. Green

Green.
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Hartford,
of Hartford
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I practiced
a Homoeo
with Dr
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time of
in 1849



George Starr Green.
Graduated at the New York
University, Medical depart-
ment in 1848.

My present address is Hartford,
~~Connecticut~~, County of Hartford
State of Connecticut, where
I have resided since
Jan'y 1. 1857.

Previous to that time I practiced
in Brooklyn, N.Y. as a Homoeo-
path in connection with Dr
A. Cooke Bull, & before that
as an allopath in ~~various~~
several places for about
five years.

I began the practice of
Homoeopathy fully in 1849,
at Brooklyn, N.Y.

GREEN, JULIA PORTER

JULIA PORTER GREENE, Adrian, Michigan, was born in Mantua, Ohio, May 8, 1847, daughter of Joseph A. and Caroline Merritt (Case) Porter. She attended the district school in Chester, Ohio, and is a graduate of Geauga Seminary of Chester. Her literary education was obtained in Hiram (Ohio) College and in 1880-81 she served as head nurse in Mount Union (Ohio) Sanitarium, while in 1886 she was graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College with the M. D. degree. She has since practiced in Adrian, and has at various times taken the practitioners' course in the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan. Dr. Greene is medical examiner for the Independent Order of Foresters, Ladies of the Maccabees, Knights and Ladies of Security, and Royal Neighbors, and in her practice makes a specialty of diseases of women and children. She is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan, the Lenawee County Homœopathic Medical Society, and Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College alumni association. She has held various state and local offices in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union since its inception. She became the wife of A. D. Greene, November 16, 1866, and they have two sons, Louellon H. and Forrest W. Greene.

~~King~~ Vol 1V

GREEN, ROBERT A

Dear Sir

My address

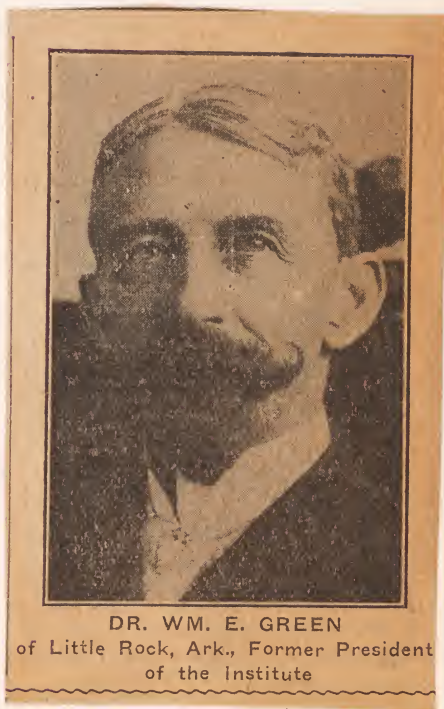
Is Robert A Green
White Pigeon
St Joseph CO
Michigan

Dr. Eells educated a young man (R. C. Green) who graduated at the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1857, and then practiced several years with his preceptor. He was a man of some ability, and would have sustained the reputation of homœopathy in that locality had not his health failed him. He suffered for years from phthisis, and died from hæmorrhage of the lungs on February 9th, 1866. Dr. Green would have a severe hæmorrhage from the lungs, losing several ounces of blood, would lie in bed one day and frequently ride many miles the next, an exhibition of energy and ambition indicative of his character. *WC*

GREEN, WILLIAM E



ful
W. E. GREEN, M. D.
LITTLE ROCK.



DR. WM. E. GREEN
of Little Rock, Ark., Former President
of the Institute

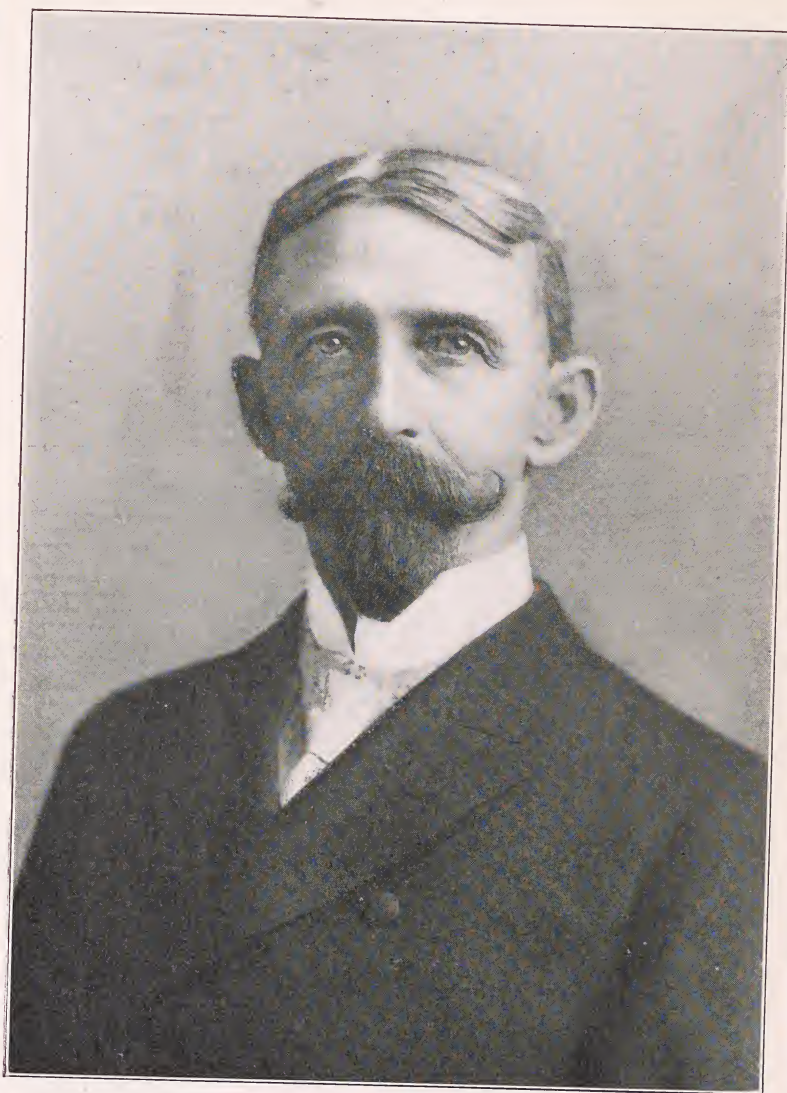


PRESIDENT GREEN, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY.

William E. Green, M. D., president-elect of the national organization of homeopathic physicians and surgeons, is a resident of Little Rock, Arkansas. He was born in Charleston, Ind., March 18, 1845, and is a son of Richard E. Green, who was a prominent farmer and merchant until his death, which occurred in 1894. Dr. Green received his education in the public schools and at Barnett's Academy in Charleston, Ind., and for five years was engaged in teaching school. He was graduated from the Eclectic College of Medicine, in Cincinnati, in 1872, and from the Pulte Medical College of the same city, in 1873. After this he spent two years in the clinics at the Cincinnati City Hospital.

Doctor Green is a member and president of the American Institute of Homeopathy, member and ex-president of the Southern Association of Homeopathy, member and ex-president of the American Association of Official Surgeons, member and president of the Arkansas State Homeopathic Medical Association, member and ex-president of the Pulaski County Homeopathic Medical Society, member and president of the Arkansas Homeopathic State Medical Board, and honorary member of the Missouri Homeopathic Medical Association. He was for twelve years the secretary of the State Board of Medical Examiners, and for four years a member of the board of pension examiners. He was a contributor to the Homeopathic Text Book of Surgery, and has furnished many articles of importance for the medical journals. Dr. Green is one of the leading homeopathic physicians of Arkansas and of the south; while doing a large general practice, he has made a specialty of surgery, and has achieved great success in this branch of his professional work. He is prominent in the social life of Little Rock, and is a member of the Quapaw Club, the leading social organization of Arkansas.

Med Visitor July ~~1895~~ 1905



W. E. GREEN, M.D., Little Rock, Ark.
President of the American Institute of Homœopathy



WILLIAM E. GREEN, M. D.

GREENE, CHARLES ROBERT FRANK

CHARLES ROBERT FRANK GREENE, Peekskill, New York, vice-president of the Westchester County Homœopathic Medical Society, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, January 5, 1869, son of Luthan J. Greene and Adeliza Marie Sherman. His paternal grandfather was Alfred Augustus Greene, an old and respected merchant of New Bedford, and who was descended from the Greenes of Rhode Island, of the same family that claimed close kinship to General Greene of revolutionary fame. Lucretia White Kirby, wife of Alfred Augustus Greene, was a daughter of Luthan Kirby and a descendant of Judge Kirby of Massachusetts, one of the leading men of his time. Dr. Greene's maternal grandfather was Justus Sherman, a farmer of sturdy stock, and of a family of Shermans who first settled in Virginia. Dr. Greene was educated in the New Bedford public and high schools, and graduated from the latter in 1888. Later he was for one year a student in Lawrence Scientific School. In the fall of 1889 he entered as a student the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, from which he graduated in 1892. In 1891-92 he was on the Ward's Island Hospital staff. In 1892 he spent six months in Pleasantville, New York, as assistant to Dr. E. P. Swift, after which he was for a year and a half in charge of the practice of Dr. C. J. Miller of Mt. Kisco. In 1894 he was in attendance upon the courses of the New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine, and that same year he located for practice on his own account in Peekskill, where

in connection with professional work he served as member and secretary of the Peekskill Hospital staff six years, and also as vice-president of the Westchester County Homœopathic Medical Society. He also is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, of Cortlandt lodge, I. O. O. F., of Peekskill lodge of Elks and of Cortlandt Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1, Peekskill. In 1896 Dr. Greene married Augusta K. Miller, daughter of Joseph O. Miller, who for many years was register of Westchester county. Dr. and Mrs. Greene have four children—Robert, Alice, Helen and Maude Greene.

King Vol IV



REENE, DANIEL H., M. D., of East Greenwich, R. I., was born in East Greenwich, on April 15th, 1807. His father was a lineal descendant of John Greene, who came to Rhode Island with Roger Williams, and a relative of General Nathaniel Greene of revolutionary fame.

Dr. Greene's early education was acquired at the Kent Academy, and at a classical school at Kingston, R. I., after which he was sent to study medicine with Dr. Caleb Fiske, of Scituate, R. I., the first President of the Rhode Island Medical Society. After completing his medical education, Dr. Greene opened an office at Natic, R. I., where he practised eight years, and, in 1840, removed to East Greenwich, where he has since resided. He was never satisfied with the old allopathic system, and he at an early day discovered, that in proportion as he abstained from bleeding and the use of mercury, so did his success in the treatment of disease increase, and his practice become popular. At last, the remarkable success of Dr. Okie, a homœopathic physician, attracted his attention and led to his investigation of homœopathy.

Finally, he entered upon an earnest study of the system under direction of Dr. Okie, and, as he felt competent, substituted it for his old method, which after a while he abandoned altogether. As a consequence both his success and his practice, as he says, "increased more than four-fold." Indeed, his business became so extended, that he found it necessary to establish another office in Providence, and for the last sixteen years, his time has been equally divided between his office in Providence and that at East Greenwich.

Dr. Greene first married Miss Jane Hazard, of South Kingston, R. I., who died in 1836, leaving an infant son, who also died thirteen years after. His second wife was Susan, daughter of Samuel Proud, who died in the year 1853.

His time and his mind being fully absorbed in the duties, cares, and pleasures of his profession, he gives no attention to politics, and aspires to no office, counting political honors as valueless compared with those he is con-

stantly winning by the careful and skilful performance of his professional duties. Though now sixty-six years of age, his intellect is as clear and brilliant as ever, and he is apparently quite capable of fifteen or twenty years more of hard service; indeed, he habitually accomplishes an amount of work which would be highly creditable to many a younger man. His genial presence will therefore in all probability gladden the sick-room of many an invalid for years to come.

East Greenwich.—Dr. D. H. Greene, an old-school practitioner, changed for the true faith in 1850, and has held fast ever since to Hahnemann's doctrine. He has a large practice, and has lately associated himself with Dr. E. G. Carpenter. W.C.

GREENE, NATH.

R.I

Newport.—Nath. Greene, M.D., studied at Brown University and Amherst College, and prepared himself for the practice of medicine, under the guidance of an able practitioner of the old school. It was not until 1850, however, that he seriously engaged in his profession, and then as a homœopath, at Newport, where, in the face of allopathy, he built up a large practice. In 1873 he withdrew from practice, leaving homœopathy in good repute, in the hands of his partner, Dr. N. G. Stanton, a graduate of Harvard University in 1868.

(W. Carr.)

Dr. Nathaniel Greene.

Dr. Nathaniel Greene, grandson of Major-Gen. Nathaniel Greene of the war of the Revolution, died at his home in Middletown, R. I., on Saturday, in his ninety-first year. He was born in Cumberland Island, Georgia, but lived the greater part of his life in Rhode Island, where, until within a few years ago, he had been engaged in the practice of medicine in the homœopathic school. He had been President of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati since its reestablishment in 1877, his grandfather having been its President when it was organized immediately after the Revolution. He had been in failing health for several years, but had, until within a few months, been able to go to Newport once a week. For the first time since his election in 1835, he was unable to officiate as President of the Society of the Cincinnati at the annual meeting last Tuesday.

Post, July 10, 1898, n. b.

GREENE, WILLIAM BOWEN.

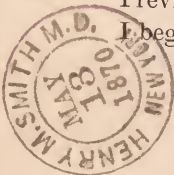
Dr. William Bowen Greene graduated at the Berkshire Medical School, Pittsfield, Mass., in 1864, and was Assistant Surgeon at the hospital in Knoxville, Tenn., until the close of the war. In 1869 he commenced practicing homœopathy, making special study of gynæcology; he practiced in Chicago in 1871-74; came to Providence in 1874. He was appointed Surgeon for Diseases of Women, at the Dispensary, in 1875. Dr. Greene comes of a long line of physicians of Providence; his grandfather, Dr. Pardon Bowen, practiced fifty years, and his great-grandfather, more than sixty years in this city. (W. Bowen)

R.I.

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue, New York.

My full name is *Wm Bowen Greene*
 I graduated at *Berkshire* Medical College, in the year *1864*
 My present address is *Green Cove* county of *Albany*
 State of *New York* where I have resided since *March*
 Previous to that time I practised in *Stockbridge Mass*
 I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *1866* at *Green Cove R.I.*



GREENLEAF, JOHN T

My full name is *J. T. Greenleaf (John T.)*
I graduated at *New York* Medical College, in the year *67*
My present address is *Chicago* county of *Levy*
State of *New York* where I have resided since *Nov. 67*
Previous to that time I practised in *Candover, N. H.*
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *67* at *Candover, N. H.*



GREENLEAF, W A

some anxiety & interest as
I understood that changes
were to be made in ~~the~~
some of the chairs. We hope
such is the case for the
credit of Hornbrook sty.

There send us a circular
& if inconvenient to answer
my note please hand
it to the dean & believe
me

Sincerely Yours

Hamilton
Canada West
24 Sept. 1839

W. A. Greener

Prof Memphis
Drankin:

I take the liberty
of writing you for information
in regard to the college course.

I have a student who
intends attending your class
this winter but will be un-
able to attend earlier than
the first week in November
He is very anxious to know
if he will be received for
a full course at that
time. Allow me to ask

how it is that we have
no circulars from your
school this fall. I have
looked for them with

GREENWOOD, MITCHELL

MITCHELL GREENWOOD, a native of England, and practicing physician of Wilmington, Delaware, studied for his profession in Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1898. Since which time he has been in active practice. He is a member of the staff of the Homœopathic Hospital Association of Delaware, and also is a member of the Delaware State Homœopathic Medical Society and of the Hughes Medical Club.

GREGG, EDWARD ROLLIN

EDWARD ROLLIN GREGG, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was born in Buffalo, New York, in 1870, and was educated for the practice of medicine at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. with the class of 1892. He supplemented his professional training by taking a post-graduate course at the University of Berlin, Germany, in 1894-1895. In 1899-1900 was health officer of Nome, Alaska, and acting United States health officer of the port of Nome in 1900. He is surgeon on the staff of the Homœopathic Hospital, Pittsburgh, and secretary of the medical board of that institution; surgeon for Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company, and lecturer on surgery to the Pittsburgh Training School for Nurses. Dr. Gregg is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, the Pathological Club of Pittsburgh, the East End Doctors' Club, and honorary member of the Carroll Dunham Medical Society of Chicago.

King 701-1V

ROLLIN R. GREGG, M.D., Buffalo, N. Y.

This widely known physician and scientist died at his home in Buffalo, August 4, 1886, after a lingering illness. His labors in the field of medicine, especially his devotion to the elucidation and furtherance of homœopathy, entitle him to a prominent position in the archives of this Institute, of which he was a member for over thirty years.

Dr. Gregg was a native of the State of New York, but the most of his earlier years were passed in Michigan. He was born in Palmyra, August 12, 1828. At five years of age he was taken with the rest of his father's family to Adrian, Mich., in which neighborhood he remained until he was twenty-one. The oldest of four brothers, his boyhood was a life of unrelenting toil upon his father's farm, and his education such as could be had in the common schools of a new country. But in intellectual training what he lacked of opportunity was supplemented by a restless spirit of inquiry and a ready application.

His mind took an early turn for the science of medicine, and at twenty years of age he was already a student in the office of Dr. Rufus Kibbee, of Adrian. A year later he left the paternal roof and returned to his native place and put himself under the direction and instruction of his uncle, Dr. Durfee Chase, of Palmyra, N. Y., a practitioner in high repute throughout Western New York, who had, a few years before, adopted homœopathy. The unlimited admiration which he felt for his uncle and his entire confidence in his opinions and judgment, confirmed by daily evidence of the practical success of the system, naturally inspired young Gregg with a predilection for the same method.

The thorough earnestness which was so evidently characteristic of his nature, was fully exercised in the prosecution of his medical education. He was noted for his close application to study and an inquisitiveness as to the relation of causes and effects that was not satisfied by mere dogmatic teaching. His collegiate course for the first year was taken at the Homœopathic College in Cleveland, Ohio, and the second year in that

of Philadelphia, Pa., receiving from the latter his diploma in 1853.

For several years he was associated in practice with Dr. Seymour West, in Canandaigua, N. Y.; but in 1861 he removed to the city of Buffalo, where his merits met with early appreciation, and where he soon gathered about him a large local clientele, and in time a wide and enviable reputation in the State at large, which was fully sustained to the day of his death.

Although a busy practitioner and devoted to the interests of his patients, he found time for the prosecution of original research in pathology, biology and other departments of scientific inquiry. The results of his investigations and the conclusions deduced therefrom, were freely communicated to the profession through the Transactions of the Institute and other societies and medical journals. He was a ready and prolific writer. Very soon after settling in Buffalo he began the publication of the *Homœopathic Quarterly*, which was conducted with much ability, and to which he was himself the principal contributor. It was published for two years and was then discontinued on account of ill health and the increasing demands upon his time. His active mind, however, was ever engaged with the stirring questions of the medical world, and his voice and pen were ever ready to express his opinions on the subjects to which he gave his attention. His views on some mooted points in pathology or therapeutics were sometimes startling by their originality and boldness, but were always defended with courtesy and moderation.

A complete list of his contributions to our literature would be too long for the limits of this memoir. The following may be mentioned as among the most important and characteristic:

"Dysentery." A remarkably strong paper read before the Erie County Homœopathic Society, and published by request of the society.

"Prof. Koch's Bacteria in Tubercles a Fallacy." This is one of many papers and addresses in which he vigorously controverted the extravagances of the germ theory.—Inst. Trans., 1882.

Hahn Mo

OBITUARY.

Sept 1886

DR. ROLLIN R. GREGG.

Dr. Rollin R. Gregg died at his residence in Buffalo, N. Y., after a lingering illness, on August 4th. He had had several attacks of sickness during the past few years, his strength of constitution never having been equal to the demands his practice made upon it, so that his life has been a succession of struggles with disease.

Rollin Robinson Gregg, M.D., was born in Palmyra, N. Y., August 19th 1828, and removed with his parents to Adrian, Mich., when five years old. He began the study of medicine in 1849, with Dr. Rufus Kibbe, the family physician, an allopathist. In 1850, he went back to Palmyra, and began the study of homœopathy with an uncle, Dr. Durfee Chase, and took courses of lectures in the homœopathic colleges in Cleveland and Philadelphia, graduating from the latter college in March, 1853. In May, 1853, he removed to Canandaigua, N. Y., where he practiced medicine in partnership with Dr. Lyman West, until 1861, when he came to Buffalo. His ability as a physician and a writer soon gave him local and national prominence. In 1869, he established a medical journal called the *Homœopathic Journal*, which he edited for two years, when he was obliged to discontinue it on account of ill health. He was the author of *An Illustrated Repertory*, and *A Treatise on Diphtheria*, the latter of which has met with a large sale. He was a contributor to many medical journals, was senior member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; member of the Erie County Homœopathic Medical Society; New York State Homœopathic Medical Society; Homœopathic Medical Society of Western New York; Homœopathic Medical Society of Central New York, and the International Hahnemannian Association, of which he was president in 1885. He was a plain, unostentatious man, an indefatigable student giving his time to thought rather than to show, extremely conscientious in his practice, rigidly carrying out his convictions of what was best for his patient's welfare, regardless of every other motive, and may truly be said to have given his life for others.

"Cancer. Normal Cells out of Place."—Inst. Trans., 1883.

"Physical Evils of Alcohol." A discussion of the temperance question that had a wide circulation.

"What is Life." The last paper written by him and finished shortly before his death. Since published in the New York *Medical Times*.

Dr. Gregg's peculiar views as to the nature and curability of phthisis have been the subject of comment and controversy, but have gained numerous adherents in the profession.

He joined the Institute at the Buffalo session in 1855 and became a Senior in 1881. He was also a member of various other medical and scientific bodies.

In 1850 Dr. Gregg was married to Miss Harriet E. Williams, in Canandaigua, who, with a son and daughter, survives him.

Our friend and colleague was plain and unassuming in manner, more devoted to study than to the conventional ways of society. An enthusiast in his profession, he exercised it conscientiously with less regard to his own comfort and advantage than to the good of his patients.

Tr. Am. Inst. Hom. 1887.

Another prominent member has been taken from us in the person of Rollin R. Gregg, M.D., of Buffalo, N. Y., than whom no more conscientious practitioner of medicine ever adorned our ranks. A man of very decided character, and yet by no means a bigot in his opinions. While he was extremely radical in his views, yet he never denied to others that right to their own conscientious opinions and beliefs which he claimed for himself. While we may not be willing to endorse all of his views, yet I think we cannot deny that he was a thorough and close student in his investigation of what he considered to be truth. As a friend, he was a kind, loving one; honorable and just in all his dealings and intercourse with his professional bretheren, endeavoring to live up to the standard of life given us by our own blessed Master, of "doing unto others as we would have them do unto us."

Name in full

Rollin R. Gregg M.D.

P. O. Address in full

42 South Division St.
Buffalo N. Y.

Graduate ~~of~~ of

Homoeopathic Medical
College of Pennsylvania.

A. R. WRIGHT, M.D.: I wish to speak of another deceased member; of his simple qualities of mind and heart, as noted by his colleagues in Buffalo. I refer to Dr. Rollin R. Gregg, whom you all know professionally, on account of the earnestness of his work and the closeness with which he studied his materia medica. We considered him the best exponent of materia medica in Buffalo, and I think I may say in Western New York. As a friend and colleague I would speak of him as always agreeable, in the consultation room pleasant and deferential. He had his peculiar views to which he held with tenacity, but he always received in an affable manner the suggestions of the consultant. He was always pleasant in his social life and ready for any movement to promote social intercourse. He was fond of humor, hated all shams, and had a dislike for anything which was not real and genuine and worthy of confidence. He worked hard in his profession, for when he found a stubborn case, one likely to prove fatal, or one not affected by medicine as he expected, it only drove him to study symptoms and materia medica more closely and this he

would do in a very thorough manner. I speak of him thus as a man and neighbor and one greatly missed in our community. *Am. Inst.* 1887.

ROLLIN R. GREGG, M. D., was born in Palmyra, N. Y., August 19, 1828, and when five years of age removed with his parents to Adrian, Mich., where in 1849, he began the study of Allopathy with Dr. Rufus Kibbe, the family physician. From frequent expressions of dissatisfaction in which his preceptor often indulged at the unsatisfactory results of his practice, his attention was called to the subject of Homœopathy, his uncle Dr. Durfee Chase, of Palmyra, N. Y., having ten years previously become a convert to the new system. In 1850 he returned to Palmyra and entered his uncle's office, subsequently attended lectures at Cleveland and Philadelphia, and took his degree from the latter college in March, 1853. In the following May he removed to Canandaigua, N. Y., where, in partnership with Dr. Lyman West, he practiced until 1861, when he removed to Buffalo. Here his ability as a practitioner and writer soon gave him not only a local but a national reputation. In 1869 he established the *Homœopathic Journal*, which he edited and published for two years. As was to be expected, it was vigorous and outspoken in its advocacy of Homœopathy. He was the author of "The Illustrated Repertory," an

invaluable office companion, which first appeared in the columns of his journal, and his "Treatise on Diphtheria" is one of the best monographs on the subject which has ever appeared in our school. He was a senior of the American Institute, and a member of the following medical societies: Erie County, New York State, Western New York, Central New York, and the International Hahnemannian Association, of which he was president in 1885. He was a frequent contributor to *THE ADVANCE* and many other journals. His gallant single-handed struggle against the "Bacteria craze" as a disease-producing germ, and in favor of his fibrin theory, has given him a national reputation in both schools. He was an indefatigable student, an extremely conscientious practitioner, a rigid exponent of the Homœopathy of Hahnemann, and one of the ablest and most accurate prescribers in our school.

He was married in Canandaigua, N. Y., September 3, 1858, to Miss Hattie E. Williams, who, with two children, Ida Williams and Edward Rollin Gregg, survive him.

His life has been a constant struggle with disease, and it was only by his accurate and skillful prescribing that he was able to maintain a sufficient degree of strength to meet the demands of a large practice. During the past few years he had several severe attacks of illness, which seriously undermined his strength. In June, 1885, an attack of pulmonary hæmorrhage prevented him from presiding at the meeting of the Hahnemannian Association in Syracuse. From this he partially recovered, but a hard winter's work told upon his enfeebled powers, and last spring the life forces began rapidly to fail, with no apparent local disease, until the end. He died at his home in Buffalo on Thursday, August 1st, at 4:30

P.M. Med. Advance. V. 17.p191.

N Y Med Times Spt 1886

DR. ROLLIN R. GREGG died at his residence at Buffalo, N. Y., August 4th, after a lingering illness, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. Dr. Gregg was widely known to the profession and to scientists, not only in this country but in Europe, for his investigations in biology, more especially in connection with germ life, and what he called the "bacteria craze." He was an excellent microscopist, an able pathologist, and an unusually intelligent and painstaking physician. Dr. Gregg was a clear and forcible writer, and his investigations in biology have been copied extensively by the medical press throughout the country. The last article prepared by him will be found in this issue of the *TIMES*.

IN MEMORIAM.

ROLLIN R. GREGG, M. D.

The homœopathic medical profession will learn with surprise and regret of the death, on Wednesday, August 4th, of Dr. Rollin R. Gregg, of Buffalo, after a lingering illness.

He was a well-known and consistent homœopathist. We cannot do better than copy the following admirable notice of him from the *Buffalo Courier*:

"Rollin Robinson Gregg, M. D., was born in Palmyra, N. Y., August 19th, 1828, and removed, with his parents, to Adrian, Mich., when five years old. He began the study of medicine in 1849, with Dr. Rufus Kibbe, the family physician, an allopathist. In 1850 he went back to Palmyra, and began the study of Homœopathy with an uncle, Dr. Durfee Chase, and took courses of lectures in the homœopathic colleges in Cleveland and Philadelphia, graduating from the latter college in March, 1853. In May, 1853, he removed to Canandaigua, N. Y., where he practiced medicine in partnership with Dr. Lyman West, until 1861, when he came to Buffalo. His ability as a physician and a writer soon gave him local and national prominence. In 1869 he established a medical journal called the *Homœopathic Journal*, which he edited for two years, when he was obliged to discontinue it on account of ill health. He was the author of *An Illustrated Repertory* and *A Treatise on Diphtheria*, the latter of which has met with a large sale among physicians. He was a contributor to many medical journals; was senior member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, member of the Erie County Homœopathic Medical Society, New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, Homœopathic Medical Society of Western New York, Homœopathic Medical Society of Central New York, and the International Hahnemannian Association, of which he was President in 1885. Articles from his pen have been published in the local press from time to time. One several years ago upon 'The Physical Evils of Alcohol,' created great interest, and was extensively copied throughout the country; and his more recent article, representing his decided views upon some of the most interesting and vital questions in pathology, excited wider than national interest, and will be remembered by many. He was a

plain, unostentatious man, an indefatigable student, giving his time to thought rather than to show, extremely conscientious in his practice, rigidly carrying out his convictions of what was best for his patients' welfare, regardless of every other motive, and may truly be said to have given his life for others. Notwithstanding his large practice and studious habits, for years he devoted one afternoon in each week to prescribing, free of charge, for all the poor who would come to him, until, becoming too great a tax upon his strength, he was obliged to discontinue it.

"He was a most indulgent man to his family, always ready and willing to gratify their every wish. He was married in Canandaigua, September 8th, 1858, to Hattie E. Williams, who with two children, Ida Williams Gregg and Edward Rollin Gregg, survive him."

Hom Physician Sept

OFFICERS AND BUREAUS, I. H. A., 1887.

In order to facilitate the work of the I. H. A. for the next year, we publish now a full list (with post-office addresses) of its officers and bureaus for ensuing year. Members of the bureaus should put themselves in communication with the Chairmen of their respective bureaus that work may begin at once and be properly directed. Applications for membership *must* be in hands of the Chairman of Board of Censors by January 1st. The President and other officers will be glad to give any information in their power, to those desiring it.

President—Professor J. T. Kent, M. D., 2309 Washington Avenue, St. Louis.

Vice-President—Dr. Wm. P. Wesselhoft, 176 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Secretary—Dr. E. A. Ballard, 97 Thirty-seventh Street, Chicago.

Treasurer—Dr. Wm. A. Hawley, Syracuse, N. Y.

Chairman Board of Censors—Dr. J. A. Biegler, Rochester, N. Y.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PROVINGS.

Dr. Wm. P. Wesselhoft, Chairman, Boston; Dr. Ad. Lippe, Philadelphia; Dr. P. P. Wells, Brooklyn; Dr. Harlyn Hitchcock, Newark, N. J.; Dr. J. A. Biegler, Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. E. B. Nash, Cortland, N. Y.; Dr. Wm. S. Gee, Hyde Park, Ill.; Dr. H. C. Allen, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Dr. E. W.

SAMUEL GREGG, M.D.

DR. SAMUEL GREGG, the pioneer of homœopathy in New England, and one of the founders of the American Institute of Homœopathy, was born in New Boston, N. H., July 1st, 1799. His death occurred October 25th, 1872, at the age of 73 years. Although he never enjoyed the advantages of a collegiate training, yet, by studious habits in early life, he acquired a good education, and became a successful school teacher at eighteen.

As a physician, he graduated from the medical department of Dartmouth College in 1825, practiced medicine for a short time with Dr. John Stearns in Charlestown, Mass., and then settled in Medford, Mass., where, for fifteen years, he held a thriving and leading practice. But becoming dissatisfied with the working and results of the ordinary treatment according to methods then generally approved, he was induced to examine the claims of homœopathy, then newly introduced to the notice of the profession in this country.

The following is his own account of the special incidents of his conversion:

"During the winter of 1837-8 I had an interesting case in a patient* suffering from *tuberculosis pulmonum* in a scrofulous constitution, which I was satisfied I could not cure. At this

* His own daughter.

time I saw two patients who had received homœopathic treatment from Dr. Federal Vanderberg, who was then practicing in New York. The allopathic Materia Medica was then being enlarged by the introduction of concentrated chemical preparations of drugs. As showing my entire ignorance of the preparation of homœopathic medicines, I distinctly recollect saying to those patients when they described the wonderful effects of the little pills, that a physician must be reckless who would prescribe a remedy capable of producing such results in so concentrated a form. But, at the solicitation of these friends, I concluded to take my patient to consult Dr. Vanderberg in New York. Although this physician did not at the time give me much encouragement of benefiting my patient, yet he gave me such a synopsis of the new school therapeutics as to excite in my mind a determination to examine the merits of the new theory of healing. I obtained all the books that were then published in English translations, viz., Hahnemann's Organon, the first edition of Hering's Domestic Practice, in two very small volumes, some small pamphlet expositions of Homœopathy, and the translation



of Jahr's Manual by the N. A. Academy, which was then in press (the Repertory was not yet published); also, the 'Archives' of Paris, containing the reported cases of treatment by the homœopathic physicians of Paris for seven years. I also procured a few of the more general remedies, and commenced my investigation of the principles of therapeia. I soon after obtained a German case of medicines containing one hundred and twenty vials of the mother tinctures and first triturations. From these I began to make my own preparations, and have continued to prepare all that I have used ever since. In my early administration of homœopathic medicines I was under exceeding obligations to Dr. Vanderberg for counsel and assistance, for very often in my lonely explorations I was troubled, and whenever I applied to him I was sure to receive instruction by return of mail; and I trust I have not been unmindful of it towards my juniors. Thus I continued in my investigation. I had a reasonable share of patronage in my allopathic practice, for I do not know but I was as successful as most of my contemporaries, and when I told my patrons I had more confidence in the new system than in the old, they were generally willing to abide my decision, and after having once made the experiment, I have since seldom found any one willing to return to the old school treatment of disease."

In November, 1840, Dr. Gregg removed to Boston, the better to meet the demands for the new and successful system. He soon acquired a large and remunerative practice, which he retained until his death.

As the pioneer of homœopathy in New England, his energy and enterprise very naturally gave him a leading position in the ranks which soon gathered around him; and his warm-hearted, generous nature caused him to be loved by those who listened to his counsels. Honest above all things else, and believing firmly in the great advance in the art of healing made through homœopathy, he necessarily became its uncompromising partisan and champion. But, while strong in his own convictions, and fearless in their defence when the principles or the practice of homœopathy were assailed, in the spirit of true charity he freely accorded to others the rights of opinion and action that he claimed for himself.

In 1840 he, with three others, formed the Homœopathic Fraternity, which subsequently expanded into the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, now the oldest continuous society

of our school in America. He took a leading part in its discussions, and upon its incorporation in 1856 became its President.

He was one of the founders of this Institute in 1844, attending the convention for its formation in New York, and warmly interesting himself in its establishment and success. He served for many years on its Board of Censors, and was often on important committees, where his sound judgment, quick discernment, and impartiality could always be relied on. He was one of the most uniformly regular attendants at its meetings, having been present at every annual session, with not more than one exception, since its organization. At all our gatherings his presence was always anticipated as a feature of the programme. No face was more familiar to the members of the society; no presence awakened more general and spontaneous respect than his genial countenance and venerable figure as he quietly went out and in among us. To those who have been for years associated with him in this Institute, his unaccustomed absence from its deliberations cannot but occasion a feeling of peculiar sadness. So one by one the links are severed which bind us to the past, but the influence of such an example as that of our venerated friend will long remain to animate and encourage his surviving associates and successors.

Immediately following the announcement of his death a special meeting of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society was convened to take such appropriate action as the occasion required. About fifty members were in attendance.

Addresses were made by the Vice-President of the Society, Dr. J. H. Woodbury, Dr. H. L. Chase, Dr. B. H. West, Dr. J. C. Neilson, and others, expressing in fervent language the emotions of love for their late chief, and sorrow for his departure, that were in every heart.

The following remarks by DR. CHASE embody the sentiments, not only of those present on that occasion, but of all who enjoyed the privilege of acquaintance with our late colleague.

"The occasion which calls us together to day is one of sorrow and sadness. The first President of this Society has been gathered to his fathers, and we are called to mourn his loss. To every member of this Society he was a friend; to some of us, more than a friend—a dear father. I can never forget the interest he manifested in me, when, more than twenty-five years ago, learning

that I was inquiring into homœopathy, he sought me, extending to me an invitation to visit patients with him and witness the effects of homœopathic medication; nor the time when I was a member of his family, studying and working with him; nor those long years of unremitting kindness which have supervened. During all this time there has never occurred anything which has marred, in the least, the friendship which he first evinced; on the contrary, his many acts of kindness have filled me with respect, esteem and love for all that was beautiful in his character. My desire for information, and my calls upon him for professional assistance, were always met in the kindest manner and with the utmost promptitude,—his after inquiries showing the interest he felt in the patients, whatever their pecuniary circumstances or their station in life might have been.

“The same kindness and courtesy were invariably extended to all his professional brethren. He was ever ready to extend the helping hand, to share the responsibility of a difficult case, to give his advice and the results of his long experience without reserve. More than all, he never sought his own aggrandizement, but covered the faults and foibles of others with the broad mantle of brotherly love and charity.

“To him, more than to any other, homœopathy is indebted for its rise, progress, and the position it occupies in this community to-day. He it was who stood up, literally alone, battling for the truth; and he has lived to see the single one grown to a multitude and become a power in the world.

“We all delighted to honor him, for we all loved him; and those honors he bore with the meekness and humility which belonged to a great mind. And now, as we are come to pay the last sad tokens of respect, it is fitting that we give a slight expression of the esteem in which we held him. I will therefore offer for your consideration the following resolutions:

“WHEREAS, Our beloved brother, our revered associate, our kind friend, he to whom we looked for counsel and advice, whose sympathizing heart was always open, whose hand was ever ready to assist, SAMUEL GREGG, M.D., has by our heavenly Father been called from his earthly labors; therefore,

“Resolved, That although we can never more have the joy of his earthly presence, yet his many kind deeds, his willingness to aid all who sought his counsel, his words of cheer when those around were desponding, his unselfish interest in the success of the young physician, his earnest desire to alleviate human suffering, his watchfulness and anxiety over those who intrusted themselves to his care, remain enshrined in our memories, never to be effaced.

"Resolved, That in his death homeopathy has lost one of its earliest, most ardent and devoted supporters, this Society one of its most honored members and brightest ornaments, his patients a near and dear friend as well as a skilful physician.

"Resolved, That we, as a Society and as individuals, extend our sympathy to the family of our late associate and friend, in this their sad bereavement, expressing the hope that they may be supported and sustained in this great affliction.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on our records, and a copy transmitted to the family of the deceased."

After addresses warmly seconding the above resolutions, by Drs. West, Thayer, and others, they were adopted unanimously by a standing vote, and the meeting adjourned to attend the funeral of the deceased.

At a meeting of the Boston Academy of Homœopathic Medicine, held October 28th, 1872, a detailed account of the last sickness of Dr. Gregg was read by Dr. Clapp, and resolutions of respect and sorrow were passed unanimously.

An event so nearly affecting a large part of the community was not allowed to pass unnoticed by the public press. Appreciative obituary notices appeared in the daily and other newspapers of Boston, and in the various medical journals of our school throughout the country.

Few men who have deserved so much, have been less conscious of their merits than the subject of this memoir.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1873.

NECROLOGICAL.

GREGG.—The *The New England Medical Gazette* says: The death of Dr. Samuel Gregg is a marked event in the history of homeopathy in New England. The first physician to adopt this practice in this section, he possessed a strength of intellect and force of character which attracted alike the attention of physicians and patients, and gave vigor and growth to the new school, even under the conservative and dampening shadows of Harvard University; so that, in spite of the destructive arts brought against it, homeopathy has become a power here.

Dr. Gregg was born in New Boston, N. H., in 1799. Though he never had the advantage of a collegiate education, yet, by studious habits in his early life, he acquired a good education, and was a school teacher at the age of eighteen. He graduated from the medical department of Dartmouth College in 1825, practiced medicine for a short time with Dr. John Stevens, in Charlestown, and then settled in the town of Medford, where, for sixteen years, he held a thriving and leading practice. In the Spring of 1838, accident directed his attention to the subject of homeopathy, then little known in this country. A careful investigation convinced him of its truth; and in adopting it, he incurred the ridicule, sneers, and obloquy of his professional brethren. But greater success soon turned fidelity to convictions to his advantage, and a demand for his services in Boston soon compelled him to remove thither. Here he acquired a very extensive and valuable practice, which he maintained to the close of his life. He died at Amherst, Mass., October, 25, 1872.

Am Hom Obs. Mar 1873

THE LATE SAMUEL GREGG, M.D.

Since our last issue the profession has suffered a serious loss in the death of Dr. Samuel Gregg, of Boston. He was one of the oldest physicians of our school, who has happily left an enviable reputation behind him. He was in the front ranks of the profession, universally esteemed and honored. He was the fourth President of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and was always prompt in his attendance upon the meetings of that body. In a word, he was social, genial, upright and intelligent; highly cultivated in his profession, and a high-toned Christian gentleman, held in high estimation by a large circle of acquaintances and patrons. We

append the following from the Boston Academy of Homœopathic Medicine.

A. E. S.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.—At a meeting of the Boston Academy of Homœopathic Medicine, held October 28, the following resolutions, proposed by Dr. Squier, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We are called upon to mourn the death of our revered leader, associate and friend, Samuel Gregg, M.D.

Resolved, That while bowing with resignation to the inevitable decree, we feel as brothers most acutely the grief inseparable from the thought that we shall see him no more.

Resolved, That as physicians, we most earnestly bear testimony to his professional ability, originality of thought and conscientious performance of duty; as friends to his genial kindness and generosity; and as men to that greatness of heart and mind which made him love all men as brothers, forgive all his enemies, and do unto others as he would that they should do unto him—a combination of virtues rare indeed, and which inspired in all who knew him the love and reverence due the *good man*.

Resolved, That we acknowledge with grateful remembrance the help and countenance he has afforded us in our deliberations as a scientific body by his constant attendance and wise counsel.

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our most heartfelt assurance of sympathy, and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to them.

H. C. CLAPP, M.D., *Secretary*.

U.S. Med. Surg. J1. Vol. 8. p 235.

INDISPOSITION OF DR. GREGG.

The following resolutions, relating to the sickness of Dr. Gregg, were reported by J. H. SMITH, M.D.:

Resolved, That we learn with deep regret of the severe and painful illness of our esteemed friend and valued co-member, SAMUEL GREGG, M.D., and we earnestly hope for his restoration to health and his accustomed duties.

That we tender to him our heartfelt sympathy in his affliction; and assure him that, whatever be the termination of his present illness, we shall ever cherish the love we bear him for the many kindnesses he has extended to us individually; for the part he took in founding this Society more than thirty years ago; for the warm and unfaltering interest he has exhibited in its prosperity; and for his faithful and unceasing devotion to his profession for more than half a century.

That we will endeavor to follow the good example he has set us by his energy, earnestness, honesty, integrity, and self-forgetting devotion to the arduous duties of his profession.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be forwarded to Dr. GREGG by the Secretary of this Society.

The following telegram was received from Dr. GREGG soon after the closing of the session of the Society:—

AMHERST, MASS., Oct. 9, 1872.

To the PRESIDENT of the MASSACHUSETTS HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY:

I regret that I cannot be with you to-day; but although my prospects are gloomy and painful, yet I can look back with many reminiscences of pleasant intercourse with my professional associates, during a long life of service, as well as the many, many expressions of gratitude from persons for professional aid.

SAMUEL GREGG.

On motion of Dr. N. R. MORSE, the resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SPECIAL MEETING.

OCTOBER 28, 1872.

By order of the President, a Special Session of the Society was called at the Revere House, at 12 o'clock, M., to take action relative to the death of the Father of Homœopathy in Massachusetts, SAMUEL GREGG, M.D.

DEATH OF DR. GREGG.

The meeting, in the absence of the President, was called to order by the First Vice-President, J. H. WOODBURY, M.D., about forty members being present. He spoke as follows:—

VICE-PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN, —It becomes my sad duty to officially announce to you the decease of our esteemed associate and friend, Dr. SAMUEL GREGG. His death has, to us all, a peculiar significance. Through so many years we have been accustomed to look up to him as our Medical Father, that his death now becomes a personal bereavement to each one of us. It was his privilege to be the pioneer of homœopathy in New England, to be the first to announce his faith in the new system of medicine. And how well, through all the remaining years of his life, did he illustrate his faith by his works. In all his practice it can be truly said that he kept his eye steadily upon the great central truth which he believed to underlie all round medication,—the homœopathic law of cure. He has lived to see the cause, in

which he commenced to labor alone as a matter of conscience, strike deep root in the heart of the community, and to see himself surrounded by a numerous company of earnest and devoted fellow-laborers. Corporeally he is dead, but how little of such a man can die ! He lives to-day, and will live for years to come, in the influence which he exerted upon the minds of his medical associates in favor of a sound, honest, and conscientious application of the law of cure in the treatment of disease. He had the rare faculty of possessing decided convictions without degenerating into dogmatism, or offending those possessing dissimilar views. His counsel, his friendship, his assistance were always at the service of the young and inexperienced physician, for which many of us owe him debts of gratitude we can never repay, but which will ever serve to keep his memory green in our hearts. He was indeed the "beloved physician ;" beloved by the throng of patients who looked to him in their hours of sorest need, and equally beloved by his associates in the medical profession. He has passed away from earth, leaving only friends behind, and a pathway luminous with good deeds.

May we ever strive to emulate his example, and to carry into our professional life the same spirit of honest self-sacrifice and self-devotion !

Gentlemen, — I will not detain you longer by any remarks of mine ; for there are those present who have enjoyed the rare privilege of being members of his own immediate medical household ; and others still who were co-workers with him in the infancy of our cause in this city, and who are able more fully to bear testimony to his many virtues than myself.

H. L. CHASE, M.D., spoke as follows : —

The occasion which calls us together to-day is one of sorrow and sadness. The first President of this Society has been gathered to his fathers, and we are called upon to mourn his loss. To every member of this Society he was a friend,

to some of us more than a friend, a dear father. I can never forget the interest he manifested in me, when, more than twenty-five years ago, learning that I was inquiring into Homœopathy, he sought me, extending an invitation to visit patients with him, and witness the effects of homœopathic medication; nor the time when I was a member of his family, studying and working with him; nor these long years of unremitting kindness which have supervened. During all this time there has never occurred anything which has, in the least, marred the friendship he first evinced. On the contrary, his many acts of kindness have filled me with respect, esteem, and love for all that was beautiful in his character. My desire for information, or my calls upon him for professional assistance, were always met in the kindest manner, and with the utmost promptitude, his after-inquiries showing the interest he felt in the patient, whatever their pecuniary circumstances might be. This same kindness and courtesy was invariably extended to all his profession of brethren, being ever ready to extend the helping hand, to share the responsibility of a difficult case, to give his advice, and the results of his long experience, without reserve; more than all, never seeking his own aggrandizement, but covering the faults and foibles of others with the broad mantle of brotherly love and charity.

To him, more than to any other, Homœopathy is indebted for its rise, progress, and the position it occupies in this community to-day. He it was, who stood up, literally alone, battling for the truth. He has lived to see the single one grown to a multitude, and become a power in the world.

We all delighted to honor him, for we all loved him, and those honors he bore with the meekness and humility which belongs to a great mind. And now, as we come to pay the last sad tokens of respect, it is fitting that we give a slight expression of the esteem in which we held him, I will therefore offer for your consideration the following—

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, Our beloved brother, our revered associate, our kind friend, he to whom we looked for counsel and advice, whose sympathizing heart was always open, whose hand was ever ready to assist, SAMUEL GREGG, M.D., has, by our Heavenly Father, been called from his earthly labors ; Therefore,

Resolved, That although we can never more have the joy of his earthly presence, yet his many kind deeds, his willingness to aid all who sought his counsel, his words of cheer when those around were desponding, the unselfish interest he always felt in the success of the young physician, his earnest desires to alleviate human suffering, his watchfulness and anxiety over those who intrusted themselves to his care, remain enshrined in our memories, never to be effaced.

Resolved, That in his death Homœopathy has lost one of its earliest, most ardent, and devoted supporters, this Society one of its most honored members and brightest ornaments, his patients a near and dear friend, as well as skilful physician.

Resolved, That we, as a Society, and as individuals, extend our sympathy to the family of our late associate and friend in their sad bereavement, expressing the hope that they may be supported and sustained in this great affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on our records, and a copy transmitted to the family of the deceased.

EULOGIES ON DR. GREGG.

Dr. B. H. WEST said, It is to me a pleasure, though still a most melancholy duty, to rise here and express the sentiments which we all feel upon this occasion. In the departure of Dr. Gregg we have lost a great deal, inasmuch as we have lost a mind full of remarkable characteristics, a heart on which we could all depend ; one on whom we could rely, who was always ready, at all times, to give us his aid and advice. To me Dr. Gregg was truly a friend, giving me the aid

which at times was so much needed. He was a very remarkable man. He did not accept an assertion or an opinion on the mere declaration of authority; and never simply because any one, however great, had said it. He was a man of exceedingly peculiar elements. He seemed to carry a mental square, by which he tried all things presented to him. This faculty he employed in all the relations of life. He applied it closely in his study of the homœopathic law, and especially when he investigated the old laws of medicine, and found them fail to reach his standard. He was not content to receive Homœopathy upon the word even of its master, but gave it a most thorough examination. He studied it for himself, but could not receive all that was claimed to belong to it; for, firstly, he considered that Hahnemann was not right in all his theories; and, secondly, he believed that we should yet find therapeutic principles not yet reduced to axiomatic form. Such a man has no ordinary mind, and when to these intellectual qualities you add his fearlessness, his boldness, his courage; when you conjoin the faculties of his soul, this purpose to follow the right, let the result be what it may, you have no ordinary man. Dr. Gregg has been in failing health a number of years. He has told me of difficulties betokening a wearing out of his whole system; and while he was perfectly aware of what the result must be, he chose rather to wear out than rust out. He has deliberately preferred to work while he could. He knew the danger of his position, but he determined to sacrifice himself for the world's good. It is not necessary to do otherwise than allude to these points, for you all know them.

Dr. Gregg was rich. I do not know how many dollars and cents he had, but he was rich in those things

which are the results of good sound common sense ; in that knowledge which he used for the benefit of mankind ; in those motives which ever actuated his conduct. Possessing such a character, animated by such impulses, upheld by such a history, he could afford to smile at the attacks which were made upon him, whether they were prompted by ignorance, prejudice, or malice. I hope that his memory will never be lost. It will not fade here, in the place where, with the father of the gentleman on your right (Dr. WM. WESSELHOEFT), Mr. President, he so firmly established Homœopathy.

Dr. DAVID THAYER remarked: I have known Dr. Gregg many years ; he was a member of this Society when I joined it more than a quarter of a century ago, and at its meetings I always met him. What Dr. West has said of him has been well and truly spoken. Dr. Gregg was a man of strong good sense, strong in his opinions, and strong in his prejudices. His mental organization was peculiar. There were some things in Homœopathy in which he never believed. High potencies were unintelligible to him. In nearly the last conversation I ever had with him, he said : " My mental organization is such that I cannot understand high potencies, any more than I can comprehend the immortality of the soul." Both these propositions he regarded as fallacies. That he was honest in these opinions, no one who knew him could for a moment doubt.

As a practitioner of the healing art he did much good. He was earnestly devoted to his profession, and renowned in his labors. Among the living, I know of no one who, for the untiring zeal in the discharge of the daily duties of his profession, more truly deserves

the appellation of "the good physician," than Dr. Samuel Gregg. While we

"No farther seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their drear abode,"

let us, so far as it may be in our power, emulate his virtues, and imitate all that was excellent in his character. However we may have differed in our opinions and beliefs, let us be illuminated by the hope that somewhere in the future, down the long procession of the centuries, that in some changing cycle of the revolving heavens, we may again meet and recognize our departed colleague.

Dr. J. C. NEILSON said: I have been acquainted with Dr. Gregg for nearly thirty years, and I can fully indorse all that has been said by the gentlemen who have preceded me. But while much has been said of his veneration for, and his adherence to, the principles of Homœopathy, the reasons which first led him to their investigation should not be passed by.

MEMOIR OF DR. GREGG.

Dr. Gregg first settled in Medford, Mass., and at that time was young, and very poor. He was introduced to a friend of mine, the late Thatcher Magown, Esq., who went with him to see the ex-Governor, Brooks, then a practising physician in Medford. Dr. Gregg at that time was not particularly well dressed (he never was a fashionable man), and Dr. Brooks, after listening to him and eyeing him all over, coldly said: "Young man, I would not advise you to settle here; there are physicians enough in this place." Dr. Gregg looked at the ex-Governor as coolly as he had looked at him; and, stamping his foot, answered:

“You do not! Well, then, I will stay here.” And stay he did.

For some years he struggled bravely, experiencing all the hardships of a country physician who is poor. At length one of his daughters was afflicted with a pulmonary complaint which threatened to be fatal; when, by the advice of Thatcher Magown, who advanced the necessary funds, he visited New York, to seek the counsel of Dr. Vanderburg, who was then introducing the new system of Homœopathy to the good citizens of that city, and had met with deservedly great success. Under his care the girl improved, and, after his return to Medford, Dr. Gregg continued the treatment of Dr. Vanderburg, watched the progress of the case with intense interest, and no little anxiety. The patient continued to improve, and her father determined to examine and test the new system. Mr. Magown aided him by loaning and procuring books for him, and in other ways encouraging him. The Doctor felt his way cautiously for some time; until, convinced of the truth of the new system, he boldly declared himself a convert to his doctrines, and became the pioneer of Homœopathy in New England. Soon after he removed to Boston, where his success drew down upon his devoted head a storm of ridicule and abuse, which none but the most determined could resist. But with the same indomitable spirit that made him say to the ex-Governor, “I will stay,” he met the sneers, jests, and squibs launched against him and the system; met the coldness of his brother members of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and their openly-expressed pity and contempt, — met, and, quietly pursuing his way, conquered!

Of his standing amongst us, I need not speak. He

SAMUEL GREGG, M.D. — The death of Dr. Gregg is a marked event in the history of homœopathy in New England. The first physician to adopt this practice in this section, he possessed a strength of intellect and force of character which attracted alike the attention of physicians and patients, and gave vigor and growth to the new school, even under the conservative and dampening shadows of Harvard University; so that, in spite of the destructive arts brought against it, homœopathy has become a power here.

Dr. Gregg was born in New Boston, N. H., in 1799. Though he never had the advantage of a collegiate education, yet, by studious habits in his early life, he acquired a good education, and was a school-teacher at the age of eighteen. He graduated from the Medical Department of Dartmouth College in 1825, practised medicine for a short time with Dr. John Stevens in Charlestown, and then settled in the town of Medford, where, for sixteen years, he held a thriving and leading practice. In the spring of 1838, accident directed his attention to the subject of homœopathy, then little known in this country. A careful investigation convinced him of its truth; and in adopting it, he incurred the ridicule, sneers, and obloquy of his professional brethren. But greater success soon turned fidelity to convictions to his advantage, and a demand for his services in Boston soon compelled him to remove thither. Here he acquired a very extensive and valuable practice, which he maintained to the close of his life. He died at Amherst, Mass., October 25, 1872.

Dr. Gregg was twice married. His first wife, who was the mother of all his children, was Miss Ruthey Richards, of his native town, — a woman of uncommon sweetness of disposition and strength of character. She died in 1853. His second wife was Mrs. Sophronia Hills, who survives him. His only son who lived to manhood became a pioneer in California life. He died there in 1850. Dr. Gregg leaves five daughters, — all of them married.

We can hardly trust ourselves to speak of our social relations with Dr. Gregg, nor to tell of his uprightness his truthfulness, and his integrity; of his warm-heartedness and friendship; of his many virtues, which an acquaintance of a third of a century only brightened. Few there are who live so well, or leave so worthy a remembrance.

N.E.Med.Gaz.V.8.p 47. Also quoted in Am.
Hom.Obs.V.X.p 176.

BOSTON ACADEMY OF HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE.

Reported by H. C. Clapp, M.D., Secretary.

A regular meeting was held Oct. 28, 1872, Dr. Krebs in the chair. Dr. Clapp read an account of the last sickness of Dr. Samuel Gregg, as follows:—

Dr. Gregg was favored with a strong constitution, which enabled him to do a very unusual amount of hard work throughout his life. In spite of the wear and tear of an extensive practice of nearly fifty years, and the consequent exposure to all kinds of inclement weather, he had not been confined to his room for more than a week at any time.

When sixteen or seventeen years old, he met with a fracture of the ankle. It was badly treated by a country surgeon, and resulted in his being obliged to bear an undue amount of weight on the ball of the great toe, which occasioned a constant callosity, preventing him from being a good pedestrian. Some thirty years ago, a polypoid growth came away from the nose, after having occasioned considerable annoyance. For a great while he continued to be troubled with a slight affection of the nasal and pharyngeal mucous membrane. He had a sensation in the throat as if something was there which he could neither get up or down. Within the last few years he has had an occasional cough, for which, in the spring of 1869, he took a trip to Georgia. Last winter it troubled him for a few months and then disappeared. During the last two years of his life, an enlargement of the prostate gland compelled the use of the catheter several times daily, and also in the night.

His last sickness commenced in April (at the time of the great fair for the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital), with an intense headache, which seemed to be localized at the base of the brain on the left side, on a level with, and in front of the mastoid process. The pain was never entirely confined to this place, however, but from it would dart in almost every direction, and after three or four months, indeed, seemed almost to have its principal seat in the upper part of the brain. Before that time he had never known what headache was, and he was scarcely ever free from it afterwards. The next symptom appeared in May, in the form of a partial paralysis of the tongue. Perhaps three or four times in the day, suddenly, his speech would thicken like that of a drunken man, and after a minute or so would become clear again. Now and then, for a few seconds, articulation would even be impossible. There was also, at times, a slight difficulty in deglutition, and some deviation from the middle line in protruding the tongue. After a few weeks there seemed to be an improvement in the paralysis of the tongue, although the symptoms were never afterwards entirely absent.

The next prominent symptom, double vision, occurred on the 26th of July. Up to this time he had attended to his business, and even for three days after this he rode about, though obliged to take his man with him to drive. A little over two weeks before his death his double vision disappeared. About the first of September he began to com-

plain of a peculiar numbness of the left side of his face and scalp. The power of motion in the muscles was only slightly impaired. There was considerable tenderness on pressure. His appetite, which hitherto had been fair, now began to diminish, and his strength seemed to be rapidly failing. On the 9th of September he went to Amherst. His strength continued to fail, and he had two attacks of general nervous prostration, so severe that it was not expected that he could survive them. Still, the pain was somewhat relieved by the use of electricity and friction. For a week or two preceding the last one of his life, there were decided signs of improvement. His vision, as before stated, became single and clear; his pain, from which he had suffered intolerably, became comparatively slight; and his nights, almost sleepless before, were blessed with eight or nine hours of refreshing sleep. His appetite and strength also improved. But a sudden change at length appeared. He was seized with a violent chill, lasting twenty minutes in spite of every means to secure him warmth. Another succeeded, and another. His appetite gave out, and it became necessary to inject beef tea into his stomach. His prostration increased and he gradually sank away. For the last two days he was unable to speak, but was perfectly conscious of everything about him. He died Friday morning, October 25th, at 3½ o'clock.

Dr. A. T. Squier read the following account of the autopsy, performed thirty-three hours after death, by himself, assisted by Drs. Talbot, Woodbury, Clapp, and Hedenberg.

The body was very much emaciated. The occipito frontal measurement of the skull, denuded of the scalp, was twenty-two and one-fifth inches, and the vertico-mental twenty-six and three-eighths inches. Weight of brain forty-seven ounces. The dura mater was remarkably thick and hard; the arachnoid and pia mater were slightly of opaque spots, and there were three or four ounces of fluid in the arachnoid space. The convolutions of the brain were remarkably prominent, the sulci very deep, and the proportion of gray matter very large. The cerebrum, cerebellum, and medulla were healthy. In the middle fossa, a little posterior to the foramen rotundum, was found a growth about the size of a pecan nut, of a fibro-cellular character, which seemed to arise from the dura mater, and surrounded the superior maxillary division of the fifth pair of nerves, near its exit through the foramen rotundum. After the removal of the pituitary gland, it was found that the floor of the sella turcica had been absorbed, and the aperture was filled by a growth, probably polypoid in character, having its origin in one of the sphenoidal cells immediately underneath. The posterior clinoid processes were separated from the sella turcica, and were carious at the line of separation, and were dark-colored, as if necrosed. The pituitary body was very dark gray, almost black in color, very soft and friable, and seemed to have undergone more or less degeneration. The lungs and heart were healthy; abdomen not examined.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously, by a rising vote:—

of the little pills, that a physician must be reckless who would prescribe a remedy capable of producing such results, in so concentrated a form. But at the solicitation of these friends, I concluded to take my patient, and consult Dr. Vanderberg at New York. Although this physician did not at the time give me much encouragement of benefiting my patient, yet he gave me such a synopsis of the new-school practice of therapeutics, as to excite in my mind a determination to examine the merits of the new theory of healing. I obtained all the books that were then published in English translation, viz., Hahnemann's "Organon," the first edition of Hering's "Domestic Practice," in two very small volumes; some small pamphlet expositions of Homœopathy, and the translation of Jahr's "Manual," by the North American Academy, which was then in press, (the "Repertory" was not then published;) and the "Archives of Paris," containing the reported cases of treatment by the homœopathic physicians of Paris for seven years. I also procured a few of the more general remedies, and commenced my investigations of the principles of therapeia. I soon after obtained a German case of medicines, containing one hundred and seventy vials of the mother tinctures and the first triturations. From these I began to make my own preparations, and have continued to prepare all I have used ever since." *

In November 1840, Dr. Gregg removed to Boston, and has ever since enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, and better than that, the respect and filial esteem of every homœopathic physician who has made this state his home. No man has more largely affected the interests of our cause, and to none is it dearer. Many of

* Pub. Mass. Hom. Med. Society, Vol. 2. p. 324.

those who now stand high in our ranks were taught in his office, and very many more received from him counsel and assistance as they needed, among whom were Drs. Clark, of Andover; Fuller, of Medford; Wild, of Jamaica Plain; Atwood, of Provincetown, N. H.; Russell, of Waltham; Chase, of Cambridge; Johnson, of Lynn; Scales, of Woburn, our present efficient Treasurer, and Talbot, of Boston, a former Secretary of this Society, and of the American Institute, and now Vice-President of the Institute. Dr. Gregg received his medical degree at Dartmouth College, in 1824-25.

In the summer of 1838 the attention of Dr. Josiah Foster Flagg,* then practising dentistry in Boston, was strongly drawn to the new therapeutical law, by the relief which the homœopathic remedies, administered by some friends in Philadelphia, had given him, while suffering from chronic dyspepsia. After spending some months in the study of the principles of homœopathy, he carefully collected the symptoms of a few cases, and submitted them to the inspection of experienced homœopathic practitioners in New York, and Philadelphia, and administered the remedies according to their directions. From watching their effects in a large number of well marked cases, he became thoroughly convinced of the truth. In his practice he confined himself to the treatment of chronic ailments mostly, as he had no time to devote to acute cases, and in the space of a few years had the records of nearly three hundred cases which he had treated, some of which were published at the time. He was the first homœopathic practitioner in Boston, and for some months supposed himself the only one in Massachusetts.

* Sketch by J. C. Neilson, M. D., Charlestown, Mass.

BY E. U. JONES, M. D., OF TAUNTON.

As Dr. Gram was the pioneer of Homœopathy in America, so was Dr. Samuel Gregg its pioneer in New England.

Like our beloved Hahnemann, Dr. Gregg had for some time been dissatisfied with the uncertain working of his prescriptions, and had felt exceedingly doubtful how he might find his patient at any succeeding visit. He was then in successful practice in Medford, in this State, and thus relates his introduction to Homœopathy.

"During the winter of 1837-8, I had an interesting case in a patient suffering from tuberculosis pulmonum, in a scrofulous constitution, which I was satisfied I could not cure. At this time I saw two patients who had received homœopathic treatment from Dr. Vanderberg, who was then in practice in New York. The allopathic materia medica was then being enlarged by the introduction of concentrated chemical preparations of drugs. As showing my entire ignorance of the preparations of homœopathic medicines, I distinctly recollect saying to those patients, when they described the wonderful effects
Trans. Mass. Hom. Med. Soc. V. 1.

THE first homœopathic practitioner in New England was Samuel Gregg, M.D. He was born in New Boston, N. H., in 1799, and received his medical degree from Dartmouth College in 1825. He soon after settled in Medford, Mass., and gained a widespread reputation and extensive (allopathic) practice.

As early as 1833 some members of the family of Thatcher Magoun, Esq., of Medford, had experienced the benefits of homœopathic treatment in New York. They were, so far as known, the first homœopathic patients in New England. Through them the new system became so favorably known to their family physician, Dr. Gregg, that in the spring of 1838 he went to New York with his oldest daughter, then in an advanced state of consumption, to consult Dr. F. Vanderburg. Though the patient was not cured, the relief was sufficient to warrant a careful investigation of the new therapeutics, which resulted, as it almost invariably does when fairly conducted, in their adoption, in April, 1838. By this change he expected to lose patronage, yet greater success soon increased both his reputation and his practice. He removed to Boston in November, 1840, where he continued to reside, engaged in an extensive practice, till his death, which occurred October 24th, 1872, at the age of 73 years.

Dr. Gregg was a man of unusually independent thought and firm convictions. When by actual observation he became convinced of the truth of homœopathy, nothing could turn him from it, and the remainder of his life was devoted to its advancement. He was one of the original members of the homœopathic fraternity

* This sketch is prepared principally from the one by Dr. I. T. Talbot, and printed in the *New England Medical Gazette*, March, 1870.

in 1840, and one of the incorporators of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Society in 1856. He was an original member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1844, and a constant attendant at its sessions. He was also one of the founders of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, incorporated in 1855, and of the Homœopathic Medical Dispensary in 1856. A man of indomitable energy and with great powers of endurance, he accomplished a vast amount of work during his long life. By his many and successful cures he made an impression upon the community and the medical profession greatly to the benefit of homœopathy in Massachusetts and New England.

Hahn Mo Jan 1873

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE DEATH OF DR. SAMUEL GREGG. Those of our readers who attended the meeting of the American Institute in May last, doubtless remember with what enjoyment Dr. Gregg took part in the business and the pleasures of the session. They doubtless remember, also, with what respectful attention his words of wisdom were listened to as he, with firm and sonorous voice and in choice language, gave to his younger brethren the treasures of his long experience. Alas! death has stilled his voice, and his venerable form will never more add dignity to any earthly assemblage. He died October 28th, 1872, full of years. He has passed away from earth, but has left behind the record of a well-spent life and the example of a faithful, conscientious, and high-minded physician and friend. As he was a pioneer of homœopathy in New England, the profession of Massachusetts very properly united to do homage to the memory of their departed friend and associate by attending the funeral obsequies.

GREGORY, EDWARD P



GREGORY, E P

TELEPHONE CALL: 200.

DR. E. P. GREGORY,

359 State Street.

Office Hours: }
Sundays excepted. } 8 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M.

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and take two-teaspoonfuls every*

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Bridgeport, Conn. May 20 1911

Wm L Bradford Esq

Dear Sir

Received

of Mr John Brots. Would like to know if the Lippincott
as you have it is the one published in 1884 Paul
containing 184 pages? Why can't you start a
movement for comparison portraits of Lippincott
Durham and I remember of about the same
character as the one we have of Lippincott?
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perhaps expensive. The photo galvanic process
might be used. Enclosed find cash to amount
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also a copy of your "Index & History" of Lippincott
Please make it an autograph copy -

Yours truly

E. P. Gregory

GREGORY, GEORGE W

GEORGE W. GREGORY, Elmira, New York, was born in Fleming, Cayuga county, New York, September 22, 1854, the son of Richard Gregory and Maria Smith, his wife. His early education was acquired in the common schools and in the high school of Auburn, New York. In 1876 he entered

the Albany Medical College and graduated in 1879. He studied homœopathy under the preceptorship of the late Dr. J. W. Cox, of Albany, and from 1879 until 1880 he practiced medicine in Albany, New York, removing thence to Troy, Pennsylvania, where he practiced until 1895. Since that date he has practiced in Elmira. He was connected with the Albany Homœopathic Hospital from January, 1879, until June, 1880. In Troy, Pennsylvania, he was burgess during the years 1875 and 1886, and also was school director from 1887 to 1895. Dr. Gregory is a member of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society and of the Southern Tier Homœopathic Medical Society of New York State. He married in June, 1883, Nellie Oliver. Their children are Richard Oliver and Margaret Gregory.

King Vol 1V

GREGORY, SAMUEL ORVILLE

My full name is *Samuel Orville Gregory*

I graduated at *Ill. Med. College*

My present address is *Chicago*

State of *Ill.*

Previous to that time I practised in *Ill.*

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *1866* at *Chicago*



GREINER, CARL

DR. KARL GREINER
HAMMOND, IND.

12. 28. 12

Mr. Anshutz, Philadelphia Pa

The effect of vaccination as given on
the inclosed clipping is a new one to
me! I clipped it from the Chicago American
of today.

Yours truly
Karl Greiner M.D.